Weather
Misty, gloomy weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 76.8 and the minimum 66.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 78.3 and 75.5.

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BAUER IS NAMED PREMIER IN NEW GERMAN CABINET

Erzberger To Be Minister And Also Chief Of Peace Delegation

POST FOR NOSKE

Foreign Affairs Placed Under The Direction Of Muller

CALL FOR KAISER

Monarchist Demonstration Is Staged At Town On Vistula

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The new German Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

President of the Council, Herr Bauer.

Foreign Affairs, Herr Hermann Muller.

Finance, Herr Erzberger.

Interior, Dr. David.

War, Herr Noske.

Colonies, Herr Bell.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Herr Giesberts.

Labor, Herr Simzeiner.

Public Works, Herr Schlicke.

Public Economy, Herr Wissel.

Treasury, Herr Meyer-Haufheuren.

Food Supply, Herr Schmidt.

The post of Minister of Justice has not yet been filled.

Bauer Prominent Figure

Dr. Bauer, who was charged by President Ebert to form the new cabinet, was born in 1870 in East Prussia. He entered public life in 1908 as a member of the General Commission of German Syndicates. Very active, he was the right hand of the President in all the movements of the Social-Democrats and rapidly became popular with the laboring classes. In 1912 he was nominated by a great majority of the Socialist groups to represent Breslau in the Reichstag. The Reichstag appointed him in 1918 director of the newly instituted State Labor Bureau, created by Prince Max of Baden. He resigned on November 10, on the eve of the armistice, with all the Cabinet. On the 14th of the same month he became Deputy Commissionary of the people in charge of the Labor Ministry. Herr Scheidemann retained him in the same office when he took the post of Premier in February, 1919.

Erzberger Chief Delegate

Basle, June 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Berlin Gazette in yesterday's issue affirms that in officials circles they ignore the intention to resign attributed to President Ebert.

According to the same paper, Herr Erzberger has already been designated as the future Minister for Foreign Affairs. He will also be the head of the new delegation which is going to Versailles. The candidature of Baron von Richthofen seems to have no chance.

Muller's Name Mentioned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 16.—President Ebert has requested Herr Muller to form a Cabinet.

Monarchist Demonstration Is Staged On Vistula

Copenhagen, June 15.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that there has been a remarkable monarchist demonstration at Graudenz, on the right bank of the Vistula.

Volunteer troops marched to the monument of William I., which they garlanded while bands played and troops marched past the monument carrying Imperial Flags and portraits of the ex-Kaiser.

The Vorwaarts comments that officers in East Russia aim to overthrow the Government and the first collision with the Poles will be the signal for revolt.

Calls Changes Premature

Paris, June 20.—A German wireless message from Nauen this afternoon declares that the Cabinet changes are premature and that the National Assembly has failed to constitute a majority in favor of signing the Peace Treaty.

Graphic Story Of Flight Over Atlantic Without Stop Is Related By Airman

Captain Alcock, British Flier, Gives Time Of Journey Through Fog And Storm As 15 Hours And 57 Minutes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. Johns, June 14.—The Vickers-Vimy Rolls-Royce machine piloted by Captain Alcock, R.F.C., and navigated by Lieutenant Brown, began the flight across the Atlantic at 4:13 Greenwich time.

The machine climbed slowly owing to its heavy load. It left the coast at a height of a thousand feet with a following breeze and was out of sight in seven minutes.

Before leaving the airmen said that they expected to make 140 miles an hour while the breeze held and hoped to land on the Irish coast in eighteen hours.

No wireless message had been received from the aeroplane three hours after the start.

End Of The Flight

London, June 15, 11:45 a.m. Official.—The Vickers-Vimy machine landed on the coast of Galway at 9:40 this morning.

Later: The Air Ministry announces that the Vickers-Vimy machine arrived at Clifden, in Galway, shortly before 10 a.m. (British summer time) after a flight of sixteen hours. Landing was very difficult owing to the dumpiness of the ground and the fuselage was buried at the nose.

Captain Alcock said they were tired of the fog and drizzle. Sometimes they discovered they were flying upside down. Their wireless propellor flew off soon after leaving St. Johns and they were confused by strong signals not intended for them. Both airmen are well and in good spirits.

It is stated that Captain Alcock hopes to fly to London tomorrow. Lieut. Brown is going by train and is due in the Metropolis Tuesday morning. Both are fatigued but are in the highest spirit.

Major-General Seely, Vice-President of the Air Ministry; Major-General Trenchard, Chief of the Air Staff; and Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, Controller-General of the Civil Aviation, have sent their warmest congratulations to the airmen. Major-General Sir H. M. Trenchard telegraphed on behalf of the Air Council and the members of the air-force.

Alcock Tells Of Flight

Captain Alcock, interviewed, said that the exact time of the flight was fifteen hours, fifty-seven minutes. Though the wind was favorable, the weather was the worst imaginable.

"Most of the time," Alcock said, "we were flying between clouds and thick bands of fog and hardly saw the sky or sea."

They climbed to 11,000 feet without emerging from the clouds and descended to 300 feet but the fog was still dense. The speed indicator was not working and their position at times was alarming.

"We did some comic stunts, such as looping the loop as we had no sense of the horizon. The weather was rough and a bumpy wind was blowing hard right down to the water. The sleet froze on our radiator and the shutters of our machine were covered with ice. For four hours the sleet chewed bits out of our faces but otherwise we did not suffer from cold or exhaustion. We drank coffee and ale and ate sandwiches and chocolate. We had no idea of our whereabouts one and a half hours before we saw land. We only used two-thirds of our supply of petrol."

Captain Alcock expressed the opinion that the trans-Atlantic flight should be done in flying boat.

The King heard the news on leaving church at Windsor and immediately sent a telegram of congratulations to Captain Alcock.

Product Of French Training

Paris, June 16.—Captain Alcock who made the flight across the Atlantic was trained by a Frenchman on a French machine among other pioneer airmen who owe a debt to France for their early training.

First Photograph Of Historic Session At Versailles

Premier Clemenceau reading peace terms to German delegates U.S. Semi-Cent.

This United States official photograph is the first to reach this country picturing the historic session in the Hotel Trianon, Versailles, during which the peace terms of the Allies were read to the German peace delegates. Premier Clemenceau of France (designated by cross) is shown reading the terms. The German delegation is shown seated at the extreme left of the room.

SIGNOR NITTI TO FORM NEW ITALIAN CABINET

Members Of Two Groups Have Been Forbidden To Take Posts In Ministry, Reported

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Rome, June 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The King has charged Signor Nitti to form a Ministry.

According to the newspaper Epoca the official organ of Signor Orlando, Signor Luzatti has refused the offers of Signor Nitti. Signor Barzilai has also refused to accept a post in the new Cabinet. Two groups, the Parliamentary Union and the Socialist reformers, have so far prohibited their members to take part in the Ministry. Finally Signor Tittoni has made it a condition of his accepting a portfolio that it shall be agreeable to the Parliamentary Union. The Epoca says that the fall of the Orlando Ministry is due to Signor Giolitti re-entering politics.

Signor Nitti's Appointment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 21.—King Emanuel has requested Signor Nitti, Secretary of the Treasury, to form a Cabinet.

One Killed, 8 Hurt In Bomb Explosion In Strike At Manila

Two American Sailors Among Those Injured In Blast Aimed At Street Car

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Manila, June 22.—While Plaza Santa Cruz was crowded during the evening rush hour Friday, a striking employe of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company placed a bomb on one of the Company's cars. The conductor kicked the missile from the platform, it was picked up by a boy and exploded, killing one and injuring eight persons. Two of the injured are American sailors.

The man who placed the bomb on the car was arrested yesterday confessed that [illegible] Domingo Lingon [illegible] Labor Federation planned the deed. Simeon is held on a charge of murder.

Crisanto Evangelista, member of the Philippine Independence Mission that recently returned from Washington, was arrested last night on a charge of sedition. Police acted after Evangelista had addressed a big labor gathering in a moving picture theater here. He is accused of inciting his hearers to violence.

The incident of Friday night is the first manifestation of violence on the part of Meralco strikers. All street cars are guarded by armed police and constabulary, the Company asking the protection two weeks ago. The guards have been maintained despite the request of representatives of 266 Manila labor unions that they be withdrawn. All the unions have voted to boycott the Company.

GERMAN SAILORS SINK SHIPS AT SCAPA FLOW

Vessels That Treaty Signing Would Have Given To Allies Sent To Bottom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 21.—The Admiralty announces that all the German battleships and battle cruisers, except the battleship Baden, have been sunk as the result of the crews opening the sea-cocks: five light-cruisers have been sunk and three beached and eighteen destroyers beached.

Some small boats manned by fleeing Germans, refusing to halt, were fired on and a few Germans killed and wounded.

Crews Are Arrested

London, June 21.—[illegible] announces the German crews sank a number of the interned German warships at Scapa Flow. The crews were taken into custody.

Sailors Take Action

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—In the event of the Peace Treaty being signed, the German merchant vessels will pass automatically into the possession of the Allies. Some arrangements have been agreed upon in view of taking possession on Monday of the German fleet but the German sailors were beforehand and sank their ships.

FINAL APPEAL IS MADE BY BERLIN FOR CONCESSIONS

Three Points Brought Up In Note To Clemenceau From Erzberger

KAISER ONE ISSUE

Indemnity And Admittance To League Subjects Of Other Queries

ALLIES PREPARED

Swift Military Measures Will Follow Germany's Failure To Sign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, June 21.—It is asserted that Herr Erzberger has sent a note to M. Clemenceau asking whether the Entente agrees to the immediate admission of Germany to the League of Nations; to limit the indemnity to one hundred billion marks in gold and to renounce their effort to have the Kaiser surrendered.

Herr Erzberger does not say whether Germany will sign or will not sign the Treaty of Peace, but the inference seems clear that Germany will accept the terms if the foregoing concessions are made.

Preparations At Versailles Are Made For Signing

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Preparations are actively going on at Versailles in view of the signature of the Treaty of Peace in the Galerie des Glaces at the beginning of next week.

The latest news is that Herr Bauer has formed a German Ministry with Herr Muller.

In Italy the Ministerial crisis is still unsettled. Signor Nitti has been charged to form a Cabinet.

The Allied Governments issued an ultimatum to the German Government to evacuate Russian territory.

Paris Bourse: The resignation of the Scheidemann Cabinet is interpreted on the Bourse as being favorable to the signature of the Peace Treaty and the market became animated. National funds rose and exchange was firm.

Plan Military Measures

Paris, June 21.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Supreme Council of the Allies met today to decide on the military measures to be taken. It settled the staff of Marshal Foch, who is going to take immediately all the necessary steps to enable the Allies to execute the threats addressed to Germany in case the German plenipotentiaries do not sign the Treaty of Peace on Monday next.

The following were present at this meeting: President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Baron Sonnino, Marshal Foch and General Blake.

Peking Takes Stand That China Must Sign Treaty

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 18.—The Central Government has despatched a circular telegram to the civil and military authorities and the provincial assemblies throughout the country stating that China must sign the Treaty of Paris in any event. The message says that the Government has done its best to uphold the sovereign rights of the country and has repeatedly sent instructions to this effect to chief delegate Lu Cheng-hsiang. The British, French and American delegations at Paris have, furthermore, done their best to aid China's cause. These attempts have all failed, and now China must sign or lose the benefits to be derived from the Treaty, as well as isolate herself from the rest of the world.

Foch Is Awaiting Action At Versailles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 16.—Marshal Foch has just arrived at the Inter-Allied field headquarters at Luxemburg. He has been recalled to Paris by M. Clemenceau to attend the announcement by the Germans whether they intend

RECOGNITION OF OMSK IS DENIED BY JAPANESE

Opening Meeting Of Economic Council Is Held By Admiral Koltchak

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—The Japanese Delegation emphatically denies the American reports that Japan has separately recognised Koltchak's Government.

First Economic Council Is Opened By Koltchak

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Omsk, June 20.—The inauguration meeting of the Economic Council, which was attended by 330 representatives of the Political, Zemstov, Municipal bodies and Cossacks organisations was held yesterday evening amidst much solemnity. All members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. The meeting was opened by Admiral Koltchak, who was supported by M. Vologodsky, the President of the Council and the Ministers.

The various speakers laid great stress on the necessity of putting the country on a proper economic basis and particularly of providing for the needs of the army. All the speakers alluded to the Constitutional Assembly as being the basis of the foundation of new Russia.

Duke Of Westminster Is Sued For Divorce

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—The Duchess of Westminster has lodged a petition for divorce. The Duke of Westminister is defending the suit.

Aerial Convention Is Drafted In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 14.—The drafting of the International Convention on aerial navigation has been completed.

LABOR DISTURBANCES BREAK OUT IN ITALY

Demonstrations In Genoa Lead To Arrests Of Hundreds And Closing Of Shops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 14.—Industrial unrest has led to demonstrations in Genoa as the result of which hundreds of persons have been arrested. The banks and business houses are closed and the trams are not running.

The strike continues in Genoa. There has been no disorder.

Shops were wrecked in Spezzia yesterday in protest of the dearness of food. Spezzia is quiet today.

Most of the workmen in Turin today struck work in commemoration of Rosa Luxemburg's funeral.

A strike in Milan as a protest against the action of the authorities in Genoa and Spezzia collapsed during the afternoon.

OPPOSITION TO LEAGUE IN U.S. SENATE WEAKENS

Indications Seen That Action At Washington Will Await Signing Of Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 20.—There is a growing indication that the opponents of the League of Nations are inclined to abandon their efforts to force a vote on the Knox resolution before the Germans sign the Treaty of Peace.

Root Writes His Views

Washington, June 21.—Mr. Root has written to Senator Lodge urging the separation of the Covenant of the League of Nations from the Peace Treaty and the ratification of the latter with reservations guarding the Monroe Doctrine, declining to ensure foreign boundaries and providing for withdrawal from the League upon two years' notice without further obligations.

Troopship Will Remove Bolsheviki From U.S.

Undesirables To Be Deported By Wholesale According To Report In New York

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 21.—It is reported that the Government will utilise a troopship for wholesale deportations to Europe of Bolshevists and other disturbers of the peace.

Men Of Institute Honored In Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 20.—Mr. R. S. Greene, General Manager, Dr. H. S. Haughton and Mr. H. H. Hussey of the Rockefeller Institute had received the Chiao, third class, fourth and fourth, respectively.

GOMPERS RE-ELECTED BY LABOR IN AMERICA

League Of Nations Endorsed And Russian Bolshevism Opposed By Federation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Atlantic City, June 21.—Mr. Samuel Gompers has been re-elected President of the Federation of Labor.

The Federation has also voted to co-operate with labor in Japan for a better understanding between the workers of Japan and the United States.

League Is Endorsed

Atlantic City, June 19.—The Labor Convention passed a resolution today refusing the recognition of Bolshevist Russia.

The Federation of Labor at a meeting today endorsed the Covenant of the League of Nations.

PARIS STRIKE IS OVER BUT MINES MAY CLOSE

Differences Between Workers In Collieries And Government Not Yet Adjusted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 16.—Full service has been resumed and the tramway cars, trains and subways are all working again this morning as the result of the settlement of the strike.

It seems certain that all French coal mines will be idle from today. Parliament having refused to accept an eight-hour day without exception. The miners also want salaries ranging from 21 to 25 francs a day.

Situation Clears Up

Paris, June 14.—The strike agitation in the Paris district is decreasing, the situation is easier and an early resumption of work is anticipated. The Railwaymen's Federation has repudiated the political agitation of the extremists.

On the other hand a grave crisis has arisen with regard to the miners, who are resolved on a general strike on the 16th. Owing to dissatisfaction concerning the interpretation of of the Eight-Hour Day clause in the Government Bill, they have rejected the offer made by the Minister of Labor to apply it before it is adopted by the Senate. It is feared that the Inter-Union Trust, which is an enlarged form of the English Labor Triple Alliance, will strike in sympathy.

The Chamber of Deputies by 240 votes to 191, passed a vote of confidence in the Government on a proposed interpellation regarding its measures in the event of a coal strike.

The petrol refiners met their employers and agreed to resume.

M. Clemenceau conferred with the representatives of the transport workers and the traffic companies and appealed to their patriotism in the present grave juncture. The men decided to resume on Monday.

Spirit Of Revolution Is Alive In Japan

Situation Reported Said To Be Due To Shortage Of Rice And Foodstuffs

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 20.—The Chinese Press says that according to the Central News Agency the spirit of revolution is abroad in Japan owing to the shortage of rice and foodstuffs.

SAILOR OFF NEW ORLEANS SERIOUSLY HURT BY FALL

R. Garves Sustains Concussion Of Brain But Is Expected To Live

A sailor of the U.S.S. New Orleans, R. Graves, was seriously injured early Sunday morning when he fell from the veranda of the Central Cafe, 2 Jukong Road, a distance of 30 feet. Late last night he had not regained consciousness but physicians at the General Hospital said that he would live. Garves sustained a severe concussion of the brain.

How the accident happened is unknown. A Sikh policeman was notified shortly after three o'clock that Garves had fallen from the veranda and that other American sailors had taken him to the General Hospital unconscious.

Zeebrugge Is Opened With All Ceremony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ostend, June 14.—The port of Zeebrugge has been ceremoniously opened.

to sign the Treaty of Peace or break the armistice tomorrow.

The Counter-Proposals

Paris, June 16.—An official summary of the German counter-proposals, which is a document containing 60,000 words, has been issued. It adds nothing to the summaries cabled on May 25, 28 and 30, but points which were then unmentioned are:

A demand for the evacuation of the occupied territory six months after the signature of the Peace Treaty.

A claim for complete freedom of action of Germans abroad.

The appointment of a German Commission to co-operate with the Reparation Commission, whose dictatorial powers Germany refuses to accept because it is tantamount to a renunciation of her sovereignty.

Germany further proposes oral negotiations on the subject of reparations.

She agrees to open the Kiel Canal to the traffic of all nations, but an International Commission is not acceptable unless other Straits are similarly treated.

She demands, as regards commercial policy, the unstricted grant of most-favored nation treatment with full freedom for all nations as regards tariffs.

Plan For Blockade

Paris, June 14.—An official communique announces that the Supreme Committee on blockade met today for final consideration of the measures that might be rendered necessary if Germany fails to sign the treaty.

Probable Dates Given

London June 14.—Reuter's Agency learns that the following are the dates on which the publication of the peace documents may be expected, namely:

A summary of the German note on the terms on the 16th; the Allied reply on the 17th, and the full Peace Treaty on the 18th or 19th, or the earliest practicable date thereafter.

The Council of Four begin consideration of the Austrian note and the drafting of their reply and also interview the Turkish representatives on the 17th.

Protests Are Staged

Vienna, June 14.—Demonstrations of protest against the Peace Treaty are being held throughout German-Austria. Particular objection is raised with regard to the disposal of the Tyrol.

In a special session of protest in the Lower Austrian Landtag, speakers declared that the peace terms were absolutely impossible and the Entente must mitigate the conditions.

OBATA PUTS QUESTIONS TO PEKING GOVERNMENT

Light Is Asked On Boycott, Shantung And Trans-Siberian Railway By Minister

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 13.—It is reported at the Foreign Office that Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, called there this week and asked Acting Minister Chen Lu to give him enlightenment on the following three points:

(1) Has China resolved to reserve for future discussion the question of Shantung as provided for in the Treaty of Paris?

(2) What is the attitude of the Central Government towards the present boycott movement?

(3) Is China prepared, and at the same time in a position, to co-operate financially with the Allies in the reconstruction of the Trans-Siberian Railway?

The Government has as yet made no reply to Mr. Obata's inquiries.

LORD CECIL EXPLAINS PURPOSES OF LEAGUE

Criticism That Sovereignty Is Diminished Answered In Speech In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—In a demonstration at the Albert Hall in favor of the League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the League is not intended to be a finished product and he hoped that when experience revealed practical defects changes would be made unhesitatingly. The League did not make frontiers unalterable but required alterations to be made by discussion, not by force.

He refuted the objection that the League diminished national sovereignty and asked who ever heard of a man entering a partnership and yet claiming complete freedom of action in partnership affairs.

Lord Robert Cecil agreed that Germany must be included in the League but we are entitled to require that she shall undergo a certain novitiate proving that she had finished with the past. He saw no reason why this novitiate should exceed a few months.

The same broad tests should be applied to Russia.

The League must be a fundamental principle of British policy and the Treaty must be judged by its principles, he concluded.

President Of Brazil Arrives In New York

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 20.—Senor Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, arrived today and was received with due ceremony.

GOLDING GOES ON TRIAL IN THE SUPREME COURT

Hearing Begun Of Charge Of Attempted Murder Of Astor Grill Manager

F. W. Golding, 11 Peitaiho Lane, went on trial before Judge Skinner Turner in the British Supreme Court yesterday on the charge of attempting to murder Ernest Blas, manager of the Astor Grill, by shooting on the night of May 30.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, and Mr. C. H. Wright appeared for the prosecution and Mr. N. C. Home for the defense, the jurors chosen being Messrs. J. Frost, R. B. Moorehead, L. Midwood, H. S. Lindsay and C. M. Forest. Shortly before the tiffin hour Mr. Midwood was taken suddenly ill. A doctor was summoned and the juror was excused, Mr. H. A. J. Macray being chosen to fill the vacancy. The evidence of the morning's witness was then gone over again. Mr A. I. D. Stewart was fined £2 for failure to appear to response to the call for jurors.

The case was outlined by Mr. Wilkinson, who laid stress on the question of intent which the prosecution will attempt to show. The Crown expected, he said, that the defense would be drunkenness but as regarded that defense the case for the Crown was that if the accused, when he was removed from the Astor Grill, was capable of expressing clearly an intent to do harm, bodily injury, and if within a short time, not occupied so far as they knew at present by anything else than the taking of steps to carry out that intent, then the accused must be taken to have the same intent as he had expressed when ejected from the restaurant. The evidence for the crown would show that he directly carried out his threat, after an interval of half an hour, by coming back and shooting at the man whom he had threatened.

After the Crown had outlined its case formal evidence regarding the scene of the shooting was given by Mr. R. C. Young and Detective-Sergeant Gilbert, after which Mr. Blas testified, giving similar evidence to that given in the hearing in the lower court. On cross-examination Mr. Home sought to bring out that the witness was formerly employed at the "Wheel," the witness declining to recognise the name as such and stating that he worked at the International Club on Honan Road last year as a fireman, installing fire apparatus. He denied having previously worked at the Alhambra and said that he was formerly employed in Tsingtau for Katz and Co. The witness admitted slapping Golding but stated that it was in self defense and said that he had not used offensive language to the accused. In reply to a question by Mr. Home he denied that he was an American citizen, stating that he was a Mexican but had lived in the Western States 18 years ago.

Mr. F. R. Palmer, of the Standard Oil Co., told of hearing Golding threaten to "get" or "kill" Blas and of hearing the shot fired and Golding say that he would surrender if given back his gun.

Mr. C. Eddie, proprietor of the Astor Grill, also gave evidence and the case was adjourned until today.

France To Get Ships Ordered In America

Government At Paris Apprised Sanction Has Been Given To Transfer Of Tonnage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 14.—The American Shipping Board has informed the French Government of its readiness to sanction placing an order for 500,000 tons of shipping with the transfer of the flag on the behalf of the French Government and French shipowners.

Negotiations are proceeding for the release of 200,000 tons of steamers which the United States requisitioned last year ten months after the French had placed the orders.

British Not To Have Oesel As Naval Base

Mutiny Of Bolshevist Force On Baltic Reported In Esthonian Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, June 15.—The Esthonian Legation denies that the Island of Oesel is to be a British naval base.

Mutiny Is Reported

Stockholm, June 15.—An Esthonian communique states:

The garrison at Fort Krasnajagorka has mutinied against the Bolshevists. The fort was captured by Ingermanland Volunteers on the 13th.

Warships Are Active

Helsingfors, June 15.—The batteries at Kronstadt and seven warships from Kronstadt shelled Krasnajagorka during the mutiny and are still shelling it.

GERMAN TROOPS LEAVE PROVINCES ON BALTIC

Noske Announces Forces Will Be Used Against Poles In West Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Weimar, June 13.—In the Congress today Herr Noske announced that the German troops are being withdrawn from Esthonia and Lettland. Two divisions already withdrawn from Courland, he said, would be used against the Poles in West Russia.

No German troops were now fighting the Esthonians and Letts, he said, and all who had joined the Baltic Landeswehr had lost their German citizenship.

BRITAIN'S VICTORY LOAN MEETING WITH SUCCESS

Campaign Throughout Country Is Resulting In Flood Of Subscriptions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—The Victory Loan campaign is being waged victoriously throughout the country and the hoardings everywhere are ablaze with posters. The banks are being decorated and an educational campaign has been inaugurated in the form of speeches by members of Parliament everywhere. Cinema talks on the loan will be included and an educational campaign is now proceeding in the army.

As an indication of the popularity of the Loan among all classes, the publication of the prospectus was the signal for a bombardment of the banks by City firms while the Post Office, through which applications for small allotments must be made, is already receiving an extraordinarily large number of applications.

The prospectus was cordially welcomed on the Stock Exchange and although the prices of some securities fell slightly in the face of the attractive aspects of the new Loan, it is generally considered that the funding operation of the new issue would eventually have a favorable effect on other securities.

In view of the free spending by the Government during the war, great satisfaction is expressed that, apart from the amount required to meet the estimated deficit for the current year, the proceeds of the new Loan will be entirely devoted to the liquidation of other forms of debt.

King Appeals To His People

London, June 15.—The King has issued an appeal to the nation in connection with the Victory Loan, as follows:

"Whereas throughout the war, I appealed to my people to unite for victory, I now urge them to another common effort in order to set peace upon a basis sure and sound. I ask them to co-operate in making the Victory Loan a national success.

"After years of conflict peace is now, by the blessing of God, in prospect. The time of transition bears with it problems calling for the same patriotic endeavor as before and a like spirit of sacrifice. The security of my realm and the prosperity of my people can only be maintained if the fabric of both rests on solid financial foundations.

"To establish these foundations a great Victory Loan is now being launched, and once again I call on my people for their unstinted support. It is thus that we who live may fully meet the debt due to those who gave their lives in the cause of freedom and it is thus, too, that we may render ourselves faithful trustees of that future of peace and safety for which I earnestly pray."

Trotsky Dealing With Red Army Desertions

Drastic Measures Adopted By Commander-In-Chief And Head Of Soviet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, June 14.—A message from Petrograd states that the Commander-in-Chief and Trotsky are adopting drastic measures to cope with the wholesale desertions from the Red Army.

"I see that those China Realty ads are still running in *The China Press*. What do you think of the proposition?"

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man. I myself have bought two or three plots as a spec.

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our specialty is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

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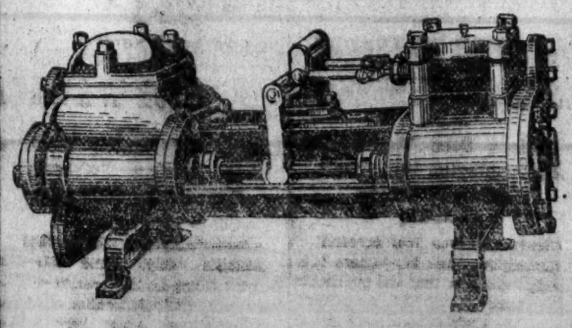

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Twelve Local Men Return To Shanghai From War; Two Wear Military Cross

Contingent Arriving On Tydeus Includes Captains Kidd, Jones And Brook, Decorated, First Two Wounded Thrice

Nine Shanghai men who have served with the armies of Britain and three China Coast captains who have seen service with the Royal Naval Reserve returned to Shanghai yesterday on the Tydeus, which came up the river shortly after noon. Two of the group, Captain L. G. M. Kidd of Jardine, Matheson and Co., and Captain R. Llewellyn Jones of the China Mutual wear the Military Cross, awarded them for conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle. A third, Captain A. Brook, R.A.S.C., wears the D.C.M. Captain Brook was secretary of the Country Club, leaving here in 1914 and serving in both Egypt and France.

Others to return on the Tydeus were Captain Kirk, Lieut. W. J. Roope of the British-American Tobacco Company, Lieut. Olive of the Tank Corps, who was with the Chinese Maritime Customs; Lieut. J. L. Martin, Shanghai Public School boy who later resided in Chefoo; Lieut. Ivey of the Labor Corps and Lieut. Hogg of Chefoo. The mercantile marine men to return were Captains Walker and Masson of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, and Captain Brymer of Hang Yang Iron Works. Captain Pine, known throughout the Far East as manager of Wright's Hotel at Yokohama, goes through to Japan on the Tydeus. All have seen active service and several left here with the first big contingent in 1914.

Two Wear Military Cross

Conspicuous among the returned fighting men are Captains Kidd and Jones, both thrice wounded and both with the Military Cross. Members of the Suwa Maru contingent that left here in 1914, the two men took part in many big battles, Captain Kidd engaging in active service until the armistice was signed. Captain Jones was made a prisoner of war in August of 1917 and for 15 months was in German hospitals and prisoners' camps.

Captain Kidd was a member of the Royal East Kents, the famous Buffs, winning a commission in the regiment after enlisting as a "Tommy" in the 10th York Regiment. He has probably seen more active service than any of the men who left Shanghai.

Captain Jones was in the King's Royal Rifles and was with his regiment 13 months in the front-line trenches. Going to France late in 1915, he was in the fighting until June of the next year when he was wounded at the third battle of Ypres. After six months in hospital he rejoined his regiment and two months later received his second wound at Havrincourt, returning to his regiment at Bullecourt in May, 1917.

Three months later, during the Paschendale offensive, Captain Jones was badly wounded at Langemarck, near Ypres; the Germans taking him prisoner after he and other officers had been separated from their companies for ten hours.

Taken Prisoner On Aug. 10

When the 10th battalion of the King's Royal Rifles attacked on the morning of August 10, eight officers advanced ahead of the two companies. Of the number, five were killed outright, two were wounded and captured and the remaining two escaped. Captain Jones was one of the two captured.

German soldiers carried the wounded Shanghai man four kilometers to a dressing station and he was then sent to a hospital at Poelcappelle, thence to Roulers, Valenciennes and finally to Goettingen.

His left leg had been broken above and below the knee while muscles had been torn by shell fragments. German doctors decided to amputate and when Jones refused, they operated. Today Captain Jones walks without a limp and he has nothing but praise for the treatment accorded him by the surgeons of the German army.

Discharged from the hospital he was sent to three prison camps: Karlsruhr, Heidelberg and Furstenberg in Mecklenberg. He tells an interesting story of life at the camps.

"We were the best fed people in all Germany," Captain Jones told THE CHINA PRESS man, "because the people in England looked after the British prisoners."

British officers at the three camps were treated as well as could be expected, he said. He saw no evidences of brutality, was allowed recreation when desired and the officers were even allowed to leave the camps to attend church services at nearby towns.

Theatricals In Camps

At Heidelberg the officers were allowed to arrange entertainment and amateur theatricals. Lectures on scientific subjects and travel were given by officers. Debating societies were popular. The British officer was allowed to mould his own destiny in the camps. At Heidelberg there were about 500 British, French and Belgian officers who were prisoners of war. "Here was a good chance to boost China," Captain Jones told the reporter.

After the armistice was signed, Captain Jones was sent to Zerbst where he was a member of the Repatriation Staff. Some 30,000 British prisoners were sent to Blighty in six weeks.

In speaking of the enormous amount of effective propaganda work done in Germany during the last year of the war Captain Jones said: "The German officers were cocksure of winning the war and the German people were frightfully deceived into believing that all was going well with the Kaiser's armies at the front; even now they do not believe that they were beaten."

Band Concert Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

March—Slippery Hank .....Losey
Overture—Greeting .....Mahl
Waltz—Valse Blue .....Margis
Selection—Eugene Oneguine .....Tschaikowsky
(a) Serenade .....Czerworky
(b) One Step—Some Day They're Coming Home Again ...Hildreth
Selection—Offenbachiana ...Meyrelles

A. de KETGER,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Returned Students Form Organisation And Announce Aims

New Union Takes Stand That Treaty Must Not Be Signed Without Reservations

The Western Returned Students' Union was formally launched at a meeting attended by over 70 western students at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. yesterday when the constitution of the union as enacted by the provisional executive committee of five was adopted after a few alterations and officers elected for the ensuing year. The meeting placed itself on record to oppose the signing by China of the European peace treaty and enpowered the executive committee of the union to cable the peace delegates at Paris as well as the Peking administration; not to sign; and to adopt suitable measures to abrogate the secret treaties between China and Japan.

The committee met immediately after the organisation and made public the following declaration:

Declaration Announced

"We, the Western Returned Students' Union of Shanghai, hereby declare that the peace treaty of Paris shall not be signed by the Chinese delegates without reservation owing to the fact that it greatly endangers the sovereign rights of China, and

"That the twenty-one demands and other secret treaties between China and Japan shall be cancelled."

The officers elected yesterday were: President, Dr. T. H. Lee; Vice-president, Mr. Huang Tah-wei; General Secretary, Mr. Y. S. Tsao; Recording Secretary, Mr. T. C. Chu and Treasurer, Mr. T. M. Hsi.

Nanking Representative Speak

Mr. Tao Wen-tsing, president of the Nanking Western Returned Students' Union, spoke on the organisation of the Nanking union and expressed the desire of his organisation to look to the Shanghai union for co-operation and leadership. He said that his union has already secured a club room at the Hohai Engineering College, Nanking, and would welcome members of the local association to be their guests.

Another meeting of the executive committee will be held this morning and a cablegram will be despatched to Paris, urging the Chinese delegates to refrain from signing the peace treaty without reservation on the Shantung question.

Peking Students' Council Holds Conservative View

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 20.—The Peking Students' Council has been displaying a more conservative temper than that of other centers in North China. They are still dubious about the forming of a four-class union, to which their body would stand on equal footing with representatives of the literati, the commercial classes and the religious elements, such as has been formed in Tientsin. Mr. Chang Po-lin, teacher and progressive leader in Tientsin educational circles, president of the Nankai university, has been in Peking during the last week as a representative from the Tientsin four-class union to urge the Peking students to take part in forming such a union here.

In their meeting yesterday the students' union of Peking discussed first the report of the forming of the National Students' Union in Shanghai, of which their delegate, S. P. Tuan, of the Peking Government University, has been elected president. They then received a report of the action of the Ministry of Education on the three requests presented on June 16 by the Teachers' Union and seconded by the students. To the request for the withdrawal of Mr. Hu Jen-yuan from his appointment as new chancellor of the university, the Ministry replied that such withdrawal was unnecessary as he was now employed by the Ministry by later appointment. No definite answer has been made to the request for a mandate declaring the striking students not guilty. The Ministry has appointed Mr. Jui Hung-pao, formerly librarian of the university, to go to Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei with a request to return to his post as chancellor. Mr. Jui and the representatives of the Students' Union will leave in a few days.

The Peking students will continue to sell native goods and to lecture wherever they are during the vacation.

No conflict of opinion, as has been rumored, but only amiable discussion of ways and means has taken place in the meetings here. As a compromise on the question of finishing out the school year, the seniors in the various schools have taken examinations privately and have by now handed in their examination papers in all classes to the instructors.

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CLOSING XERECISES HELD BY WOMAN'S SCHOOL

Soochow Medical Institution Is To Graduate Class Of Four Students Today

Closing exercises of the Soochow Woman's Medical School will be held tomorrow from 5 to 6 p.m. at 80 Route Pichon, the home of the founder, Dr. Anne W. Fearn.

Because of the students' movement there will be no full commencement exercises this year and no invitations have been sent out but all friends who happen to be in Shanghai who have been connected in any way with the school or who may be interested in woman's educational work in medicine are invited to be present.

The exercises will include prayer by Dr. Dora Yui, the school's first graduate—now engaged in evangelistic work—and by Mrs. Mo, Bible woman at the institution for many years. Dr. W. H. Park, who has been on the school teaching staff since the beginning, will deliver a speech in Chinese and Dr. Margaret Polk, who had charge of the school from 1896 to 1913 and remains on its board of control, will address the gathering in English. The music will be provided by the daughter of one of the students and the diplomas will be awarded by Dr. Ethel Polk, who now has charge of the school.

This year's exercises are held at Dr. Fearn's as a mark of recognition of her sympathetic insight into China's needs as the institution's founder and because the likelihood of the foundation here soon of a union school for women probably marks this as the Soochow school's last commencement.

When Dr. Fearn came to China in 1893 she found a promising lot of girls nursing in the hospital. She secured the co-operation of Dr. Park, who then had a class of boy students in the hospital, and organised the girls into a class of medical students with systematic teaching. The first class graduated in 1896. The school has gone on since then, only taking in new classes every two or three years but steadily raising the entrance requirements as the schools from which it drew its pupils enlarged their curricula. In 1909 the school had reached the standard in teaching staff and equipment which the state of Tennessee required for granting a charter and since then the graduates have received the degree of M. D. The teaching has always been in English, which requirement precluded large classes.

The present graduating class of five young women—four of whom are connected with prominent families in Shanghai and one of whom is from Haining—spent last winter in a Red Cross hospital in Vladivostok, being members of the first China unit to respond to the call from Siberia.

FRENCH SENATE FAVORS ELECTION REFORM PLAN

Vote In Favor Of Scheme That Approaches Closest That Of Deputies

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Senate yesterday discussed electoral reform and adopted, by 120 votes against 90, the scheme for reform which approached closest to that established by the Chamber of Deputies.

Sinn Fein Countess Arrested In Dublin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—Countess Markievicz, Sinn Fein M.P. for St. Patrick's, Dublin, has been arrested in Dublin.

War Equipment Sent By France To Poland

More Than 70,000 Field Pieces, 80 Heavy Guns And 150 Tanks Forwarded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 16.—More than 70,000 field pieces, 80 heavy guns and 150 tanks provided with French equipment have already been sent into Poland.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THEY'VE GOT IT ABOUT SETTLED I GUESS — LAST WEEK THEY FIXED THE PEACE CONFERENCE UP GOOD—
SI THREATENS TO LEAVE THE TOWN FLAT AND LIVE IN FRANCE IF THAT ANTI-HOOCH BILL GOET ON JULY 1ST
HE AINT SPENT A DIME 'ROUND TOWN IN TWO YEARS — WHENEVER HE BUYS A SHOT ITS ALL BY HIMSELF — A DICK SMITH Y'KNOW
SENATOR SAPHEAD SAYS LICKER MAKES MEN DRUNK — CUZ ONE MAN GETS COLIC FROM EATIN' APPLES IS HE GONNA STOP THE GROWIN' OF APPLES?
THEY CANT DO IT I TELL YOU — OLD MAN HENDERSON SAYS SO TOO — KIN SO MEN TELL 100 MILLION WHAT KIN AND WHAT CANT BE DRUNK?
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THE VILLAGE ORACLES DISCUSS THE NO BEER THING WHICH COMES DUE JULY 1ST
TAD '15

FENGTIEN AND KIRIN TUCHUNS CLASH OPENLY

Long Standing Dispute About To Come To Head And General Ming En-yuan May Resign

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 20.—The friction that has existed between General Chang Tso-lin, Tuchun of Fengtien, and General Meng En-yuan, Tuchun of Kirin, ever since the former was appointed Inspector-General of the three Manchurian provinces last year has now come to a head, and General Meng is talking of open opposition to General Chang, failing which he will resign. The trouble between these two officers has been due to Meng's unwillingness to recognise Chang's authority over him and his troops; and Meng has constantly put obstacles in the way of Chang's exercise of his authority, giving as his reasons for so doing that Chang is pro-Japanese in all his official acts.

According to General Meng, his position has now been threatened by the despatch of a large body of Fengtien troops to the Fengtien-Kirin border, where Meng believes that they will remain to threaten him, in spite of General Chang's assurance that this force is destined for service in Mongolia. A further Fengtien force, the 27th Division, is about to be ordered to Hua Te Hsien, on the Kirin border; and to meet this contingency General Meng is calling a meeting of his officers for next week to discuss the question of active resistance, with the alternative of resigning his post as Tuchun of Kirin.

In this latter event Major-General Kuo, a nephew of General Meng and a commander of one of the Kirin Divisions, states that he wants the appointment to the vacancy left by Meng and will fight Chang to a finish if he doesn't get it.

In the game between General Chang on one side and Generals Meng and Kuo on the other all the advantage lies with Chang, who has the larger and better disciplined and equipped army, as well as much more political influence. Furthermore the Japanese, who think that Chang Tso-lin is on their side of the political fence, will give him what support they properly can against Meng, who is openly anti-Japanese.

General Pao Kuei-ching, the Tuchun of Heilungkiang, who according to Chinese reports in Peking is siding with Tuchun Meng En-yuan, is keeping entirely neutral according to the statements of competent foreign observers in his province. General Pao is a personal friend of Chang Tso-lin's in the first place, and says that he has troubles enough of his own without becoming involved in the present affair.

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CIVIL SERVICE REQUIRED IN MANDATE HSU ISSUES

President Says Stop Must Be Put To Haphazard System Of Making Appointments

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 19.—The President, who ever since his inauguration has been interested in building up a strictly civil service system of appointments to posts under the Government, last evening issued a mandate regarding the civil service in China. In this document the President says that in spite of the teachings of the ancient sages that only worthy persons should be appointed to office under the Government, in recent years the unsettled state of the country has resulted in haphazard and preferential appointments to civil and military offices. Thus it has often happened that worthless men obtained posts of importance, while honest and faithful men were left in obscurity.

This state of affairs, President Hsu says, has got to stop, and from the present year a genuine system of appointment and promotion according to ability rather than influence is to be put into effect. The Law Codification Bureau and the Bureau of Appointments are to draw up a set of regulations governing the examination, appointment and promotion of candidates; and the high government officials in Peking and the provinces are instructed to put their subordinates through a rigid set of examinations so that the worthless ones may be weeded out and only those who are competent retained.

The President's plan is regarded here as highly desirable in theory, but the mandate is too general in its phraseology to carry much weight until it is seen what regulations are worked out for the examination of candidates and subordinate officials and what measures will be taken to enforce these regulations. If the regulations are good and the Government is strong enough, and willing enough, to put them into effect and see that they are maintained, the benefit to China's civil service, and consequently to the Chinese people, will be enormous.

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ANNUAL SCHOOL MATCH TO BE PLAYED THURSDAY

Cathedral And Public School Cricketers To Meet In Yearly Tussle At Race Course

The annual cricket match between the Public School and the Cathedral School will be played Thursday at the Race Course beginning at 11 o'clock. Double innings will be played and tiffin will be served at the Race Course for the contestants.

A ball will be given to the bowler with the best average and a bat to the batter with top score. Madar of the Public School won the former last year and judging by the way he has been bowling this year has a chance to take the honors again.

Public School Track Meet

A track meet has been arranged between Form VI of the Public School and the rest of the school. Form VI has very kindly allowed the "rest" to include the staff, but there will be little competition from that source. There will be the following events: 100-yard dash, 220-yard relay, standing broad jump, cricket ball throw, running high jump, and a game called bombardment. Form VI will rely on Smith and Perry to carry off most of their points, while Goldman of Form V should be the heavy scorer for the rest of the school. The game of bombardment will be played Tuesday, the ball throw will be held Wednesday and the other events Friday. All the events will be held in the school grounds.

Swimming Gala Sept. 5

The annual gala of the International Swimming Club will be held at the Municipal Bath on Friday and Saturday evenings, September 5 and 6, it was decided at a meeting of the Committee held yesterday afternoon.

International Swimming Club

The Shanghai International Swimming Club starts its season as from today. The bath will be open each Tuesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—Cricket: The Australians beat Lancashire by an innings and 157 runs. Oxford v. Marylebone C. C. drawn. Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 63 runs. Derbyshire beat North Hants by nine wickets. Hampshire beat Surrey by six wickets. Essex beat Sussex by six wickets. Leicester beat Gloucester by four wickets.

CORNELL WINS BIG MEET

Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 1.—Cornell won the championship of the Intercollegiate A. A. U. meet at the Harvard Stadium yesterday for the fifth consecutive time. Dressler of Cornell recorded the two-mile run in 9:22. 2-5.

Red Cross Donations

Mr. Joseph J. Keegan, treasurer of the American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, makes grateful acknowledgment of the following:

Contribution of Mex. $306 to the funds of Shanghai Chapter kindly forwarded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson, Chairman of the British Flower Shop, Ld., being the eighth contribution which the British Flower Shop has made to the American Red Cross funds; contribution of Mex. $141.65 kindly forwarded by Mrs. B. W. Morriss, collected from sale of left over goods from the American Women's Exchange; contribution of Mex. $120 from Captain G. C. Blethen, kindly forwarded through Judge Charles S. Lobingier, for Red Cross work.

News Brevities

A general meeting of the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Sunday decided to urge its chairman and vice-chairman, Messrs. Chu Pao-san and Shen Lien-fang, respectively, both of whom have resigned, to remain in office.

* * *

A variety entertainment of dances, music, juggling and plays will be given by the students of St. Mary's branch of the Shanghai Students' Union at the Olympic Theater this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Proceeds of the entertainment will go to the funds for the establishment of a free school for four students. Tickets may been procured at the box office of the theater.

* * *

The Isthmian Steamship Lines steamer Howick Hall, from New York via Panama, left Kobe for Shanghai, via Moji, on Saturday morning and is expected to arrive here this evening or tomorrow morning.

* * *

The Messageries Maritimes mail steamer Nora for Kobe and Yokohama will leave this evening at 6 o'clock. The tender will leave the French Mail Jetty at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The T.K.K. Ener Korea Maru will sail for Honolulu and Japan ports on Saturday. The passenger tender will leave the Customs Jetty Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Consul-General J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., who comes from Canton to be in charge of the British Consulate-General at Shanghai during the absence of Sir Everard Fraser, arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Hongkong on the China Navigation Company steamer Suiyang.

* * *

The sum of $424 and Tls. 5 was collected for the Miao famine fund at the Union Church Sunday.

* * *

Japanese papers record the marriage of Mr. R. S. Haskell of the law firm of Messrs. Rodger and Haskell and Miss L. H. Grubb at the American Consulate, Yokohama, June 16. The couple is spending the honeymoon in Tokio.

* * *

John Bogg was charged in the British Police Court yesterday for conspiring with one W. Wallace, an American and one De Roza, a Portuguese, to defraud one Ching Chong of $1,000. After the taking of the evidence of Detective Sergeant Schmit, the case was remanded and the defendant released on his own cognisance in the sum of $2,000.

* * *

A delegation of Chinese who have been students in Japan is expected to arrive in Shanghai June 25. A reception will be given in their honor on June 27.

Japanese-German Pact Reported By Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 16.—M. Tchitcherine, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Russia, asserts that a Treaty of Alliance was signed between Germany and Japan long before the abdication of the Kaiser with the intention of upsetting the Bolshevist Government.

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At all clubs, hotels and stores
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AFGHAN AMIR FORWARDS NOTE FRIENDLY IN TONE

Ruler Shows Disposition To Accept Peace Terms Viceroy Offered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, June 22.—The Amir's reply to the Viceroy's letter of June 3, which reached Simla on the 18th, is couched in terms of studied friendliness.

It states that the Amir is impressed with the peace loving inclination of the British nation, whose high functionaries have made peace the principle of diplomacy in other parts of the world and alludes to Afghanistan passion for independence and also to the newly awakened world spirit of freedom. While characterising the British terms for an armistice as lenient, it points out certain practical difficulties for their literal fulfilment.

Raises Objections

It maintains that the withdrawal of the Afghan forces to a distance of twenty miles from the British forces involves uprooting thousands of villagers and tribesmen as the Afghan forces consist of a levy en masse. It pleads that it is impossible to guarantee immunity for reconnoitring aeroplanes, whose presence in Afghanistan is regarded with bitterness.

The Amir accepts the Viceroy's suggestion of Rawal Pindi as the meeting place for the Peace Delegates in order to secure the pleasure and safeguard the dignity and honor of the British Government. It announces the nomination of nine delegates headed by Sardar Ali Khan, the Home Minister.

In conclusion the Amir expresses earnest hope of a bright future for both parties and the establishment of friendly relations between the two Governments.

Viceroy Sends Answer

Replying to the Amir's letter today, the Viceroy, while recognising the difficulties of the literal fulfilment of the armistice terms, emphasises that any modification is impossible. The precise meaning of the first terms has been misunderstood.

All that was demanded was the removal of the Afghan regulars for a distance of twenty miles from our forces, which has already been done except in the vicinity of Chaman, whence the Afghan forces must be withdrawn the prescribed distance, and also in the vicinity of Peiwar Kotal, where the presence of the enemy is still reported.

The Viceroy says that so long as a single Afghan regular remains on our side of the frontier, peace negotiations are impossible and the only alternative is a resumption of hostilities.

The Amir must prohibit tribal gatherings in the vicinity of our forces, which the British generals are ordered forcibly to disperse. The Viceroy is confident that the Amir's stringent order will ensure immunity for reconnoitring aeroplanes, which would retaliate if molested. His Excellency emphasises the absolute necessity that the Amir should warn the frontier tribes to cease all hostilities, if he has not already done so, as peace negotiations are impossible if the tribes are left in a state of doubt and excitement.

Understanding the Amir is prepared to accept the armistice terms fully, in a spirit of friendliness the Viceroy would be glad to issue orders for the reception of the Afghan Delegates at Rawal Pindi and announces the appointment of Sir Hamilton Grant, the Foreign Secretary, as chief of the British Delegation. He endorses the Amir's hope of a bright future and the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two Governments.

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announce that their business will be carried on at
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Obituary

Mr. Weedon Grossmith

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—The death is announced of Mr. Weedon Grossmith.

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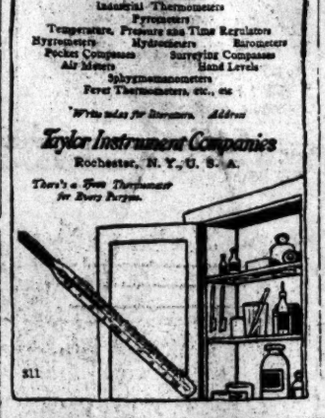
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CHOU SHU-MOU NOT YET ACCEPTED PREMIERSHIP

Belief That He Will Accept Are Somewhat Stronger In Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 20.—The chances of Mr. Chou Shu-mou accepting the Premiership are thought to be stronger today. It is reported that he definitely accepted the post last evening, but the belief is current that there is a desire on the part of all candidates to delay the matter until after the signature of the Peace Treaty in Europe.

A Chinese report says that the Shantung Delegation, consisting of members of the Provincial Assembly, Chambers of Commerce and Educational institutions and totaling eighty-two persons, will have an interview with the President this afternoon.

The Press Bureau reports that Mr. Li Sheng-to, Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Wang Yi-tang, chairman of the House of Representatives, called on President Hsu this morning and informed him that the Tuchuns throughout the whole of the country had telegraphed urging that the President should not resign. They, therefore, requested the President to despatch a circular telegram informing the Tuchuns that the resignation would not be carried out.

All Interest In Peking Centered On Cabinet

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 20.—The Cabinet question continues to absorb the interest of every one, and, indeed, no one talks of anything else; but so far it is all talk and conjecture, entirely lacking in actual events.

The one definite fact crystallising out of all the guess work and conversation of the past week appears to be that no one wants to form a cabinet until the Treaty of Paris is signed. The Anfu-Military-New Chiao-tung group have been seriously shaken since the fall of Tsao Ju-lin and feel themselves too weak to form a cabinet that will have to be responsible for the signing away of the country's economic and other rights in Shantung. With Tsao Ju-lin, the brains and strength of their organisation, laid on the shelf, with a great fear of a student-fostered public opinion in their hearts, and with their soldiers unpaid and filled with democratic ideas, the military group that has run the country ever since the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai finds itself without a leader and in a weaker position than it has known for over two years. Their game is to await development and, above all, a leader; if time and the man come to their aid they will organise a cabinet and go on as before. If they cannot do this they will make the best of the existing situation and endeavor to govern the country through such non-partisans and dummies as they can inveigle the Government into appointing to posts of responsibility.

Chou Shu-mo Is Firm

Chou Shu-mo still abides by his decision to form no cabinet subject to conditions imposed by the military group, but there are signs that the militarists are weakening and that their demands are less radical than heretofore. But Chou can afford to wait and has said that he will do so until he gets his way.

Acting Premier Kung Hsin-chan is reluctant to continue in office for longer than the ten days which he agreed to serve, but his friends are urging him to carry on from motives of patriotism and loyalty to the President. Some one must be responsible for signing the Treaty of Paris, and it is felt here that Kung, who is now in office, might as well be the man.

In the meantime President Hsu is working out a new governmental policy which depends for its success upon the formation of a strong non-party cabinet under a premier who shares his ideals and is willing to go the full distance in support of them. These plans include direct and brief peace negotiations with the South; the signing of the Treaty of Paris without reservations as to Shantung—provided it becomes certain that China must sign in this way—but with the intention of taking steps directly with Japan for the retrocession of the Leased Territory; the reformation of the civil service and a system of appointment and advancement based on merit; and the demobilisation of the national army to reasonable proportions.

Is Hsu's Opportunity

President Hsu still favors Chou Shu-mo, who has served under him on many occasions during his career as an imperial official, as his prime minister and aide in the uniting and reconstruction of the country. And the chances are that Chou will ultimately accept the post, provided that Hsu makes a frank public statement of his future policy and trusts to the opinion of the country to support him in it. Under these conditions the Anfuites and militarists will be unable, barring accidents, to impose their terms on Hsu and Chou, and the latter will be in a position to organise a cabinet to suit himself and to uphold the principles of decent government in China.

The feeling here is that the cards are now in President Hsu's hands. All he has to do is to come out and lay them on the table. The people will be with him, and the militarists fear the people too much to oppose him. So the game will be his if he only plays it.

CZECH SOVIET REPUBLIC FORMED, SAYS REPORT

Reason Advanced How Magyar Radicals Were Enabled To Occupy Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, June 20.—A wireless message from Budapest states that a Czecho-Slovak Soviet Republic has been established.

Activity Of Magyars

London, June 14.—Reuter's Agency learns officially from a Czecho-Slovak source that when the Magyar Bolshevists assumed power they began a very vehement Bolshevist agitation in Slovakia and Transylvania, supplying arms and money to agents with a view to fomenting a revolt. The Rumanians answered with an incursion beyond the demarcation line. The Czecho-Slovaks, however, observed the line despite the continual attacks of the Magyars.

Subsequently the Rumanians, at the request of the Allies, stopped their successful advance, which might have resulted in the capture of Budapest and the overthrow of Bolshevism. This enabled the Magyars to concentrate all their forces against the Czechs, who, having no intention of fighting the Magyars, possessed weak and insufficient forces in Slovakia to defend the country, a considerable portion of which the Magyars occupied.

Attitude Believed Checked

Thanks to the measures taken by the Czecho-Slovak Government, the advance of the Magyars appears to have stopped. The attacks, however, have revealed the dangerous character of the Magyar Bolshevists, who are feverishly organising great armies. The fact that the Magyars attacked most vehemently the north-eastern part of Slovakia proved their intention to break through into Ukrainia and join the Russian Bolshevists.

JOURNALIST TO LECTURE

Mr. A. Rebel, Dutch journalist, will give a lecture on his experiences among the cannibal tribe of the interior of Sumatra, the Bataks, at the Palace Hotel on Monday evening, July 7. Half the proceeds of the admission fees will go to the Kloet Eruption Relief Fund.

Mr. Rebel, who arrived from Hongkong yesterday with Mr. C. N. Yunker, another Amsterdam journalist, has been to Africa, Arabia, Borneo, Java, Straits Settlements and Sumatra before coming here from Hongkong.

The two men left Amsterdam three years ago on a trip around the world, planning to study the customs and life of native inhabitants of Dutch colonial possessions in the Pacific.

RACE FOR TRADE BRINGS EUROPE NEAR DISASTER

War Torn Nations' Hurry To Get Business Causes Distress, Says Lord Robert Cecil

Paris, May 9.—The hurried attempt of the war torn nations to get back to peace time business conditions instead of continuing temporarily the policy of Inter-Allied control that won the war for them is blamed for the present scrambled business conditions in Europe, particularly in eastern and southeastern Europe, in the report of Lord Robert Cecil, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Allies. Lord Robert describes these conditions as grave.

The Allies should exercise joint and almost socialist control over the economic rebirth of Europe to bring them gently back to normal, rather than to throw them open to the cate, as catch can competition of conflicting interests, the report says.

If this plan is adopted it can readily be seen that it will have a far reaching effect on the investigations now being made by American business firms in the liberated regions.

Lord Robert emphasises his contention that the United States should make short term advances to such countries as Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland and Rumania, to permit them to resume industrial activity. France, Italy and England being debtor nations to a large degree should not be expected to absorb large amounts of American products, the report says, whereas commerce among the new nations, including Austria and Hungary, should be facilitated by the establishment of co-operative banks.

Southeastern Europe is still in a state of torpor, Lord Robert says, although the Allied blockade was lifted in February. Transportation is a great handicap, causing a feeling of demoralisation and paralysing ambition. To remedy this it is proposed to create an international transportation company to restore the wrecked railroads and waterways and rebuild the damaged ports; replace stolen or worn out equipment and reopen the Danube.

Now that peace is so near, the reconstruction of Germany's economic life so she can pay damages is engaging the attention of the commission, the first step taken being a suspension of the financial blacklist. It is planned as a second step to release German cash in neutral countries for the payment of imports; third, to make the payments for German exports freely available for the payment of imports; fourth, to permit Germany to export gold in the payment of imports.

Germany will regain her feet economically by resuming the manufacture of standardised goods cheaply, as heretofore, it is believed; but may have to find relief in emigration for her surplus labor. Where this emigration will go is a problem that may have to be regulated by the Allies, although reports from Germany indicate that many Germans are looking toward South America.

For a long time to come Germany will have to import raw materials, and the war so arrested German agriculture that for years great quantities of food also will have to be imported.

The Economic Council has asked German and neutral financial commissions for suggestions as to the best means of establishing normal conditions.

Mlle. Helene Pavlova

A very good house, despite the fiendish machinations of the weather man, turned up at the Olympic Theater last night and registered enjoyment of the ballet-concert given by Mlle. Helene Pavlova and her accompanying artists. The performance was intended to be the only one given here but efforts are being made to arrange for another program before the company leaves town.

Of the eleven numbers given last night Mlle. Pavlova was seen in six, of which the Valse de Mort, danced with M. Wasilly Krupin, her partner; the Amazone, a solo number, and the Russian national dance, also a solo, gave most pleasure to the audience. Mlle. Pavlova has both grace and a stage presence and the last two selections named were done with a piquancy well worthy of the hearty applause they received.

Mme. Rubini's singing was also well received, particularly her efforts in the second part of the performance when she was called upon for four encores. Encores were demanded also following her first appearance, when she sang Arditi's Valse Brilliante and the Traviata aria.

Mlle. Nadejda Pavlova, fourteen-year-old sister of the principal, had two pleasing dances, a Russian classical number and a Pierrot-Pierette gavotte with M. Krupin. M. Krupin's Russian comedy dance took very well.

A pleasing feature of the program was the work of the accompanist, Mme. S. Beriadsky, which was of consistent excellence throughout for both vocal and dancing numbers.

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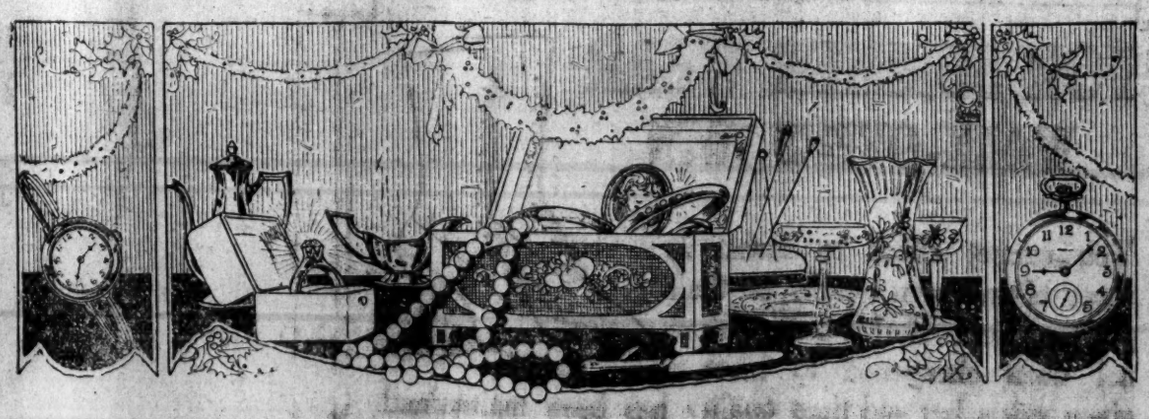

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DRYS CONTROL CONGRESS INFORMAL POLL SHOWS

Two-Thirds Of Senate And Three-Fourths Of House Against Lifting Ban

NEW YORK WITH WETS

Plan Will Be To Delay Action And Forestall Political 'Showdown'

Washington, May 31.—A resolution to repeal war-time prohibition, if voted on tomorrow by the two houses of Congress, would be defeated by slightly more than a two-thirds majority in the Senate, and by nearly a three-fourths majority in the House.

This was revealed today in a canvass of the two houses. So many members declined to permit the use of their names that details of this canvass cannot be given, but when assured that neither the "wet" element nor the Anti-Saloon League would be brought down on their heads by the publication of their names, most members were willing to say how they would vote.

Both New York Senators and a fair proportion of the New York delegation in the House would vote for any "honest attempt" to repeal wartime prohibition of beer and wine.

"I voted against it in the first place," said Senator Calder. "The majority of the people believe that prohibition should come in an orderly way in January 1. I would vote for the repeal."

"If the repeal were presented in proper form I should be inclined to support it," said Senator Wadsworth.

No Measure Introduced

However, no member who was ready to introduce a repeal measure in either House came forward today. The general opinion was that any effort in this direction would meet with delays that would hold it up until after July 1 and thus save members from going on record on the prohibition issue.

In view of the President's utterances many Democratic members who have consistently stood by the Administration declined to state their views. One Senator, who always voted dry, gave this instruction: "Just say that I was out of town."

The question does not present an open and shut "wet" or "dry" issue. If it did the roll calls on the prohibition amendment would give a fairly accurate gauge of the sentiment of the two Houses. The question of repeal is complicated by a widespread belief among Republicans that the President's move is political in character, by the knowledge among the "wets" that nine-tenths of the breweries in many states already have shut-down and would not be reopened for six months of business, by doubts as to the constitutionality of "enforcing" wartime prohibition after the war is over and demobilisation is well under way, and by the belief on the part of the many members that the President himself has authority to remove prohibition of wines and beers if he really desires to do so.

Thinks President Has Power

No expert legal opinion on whether the President in fact has power to do what he recommended be done by Congress was available tonight. Senator Edge, of New Jersey, asserted his belief that the President had the necessary authority. Other Senators were inclined to accept the opinion of the President's legal advisers that he was without power to rescind prohibition of beers and wines.

"The evidence in the state of New Jersey shows that my people are in favor of the repeal," said Senator Edge. "I would vote for it."

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, was inclined to the opinion that the "whole thing was unconstitutional." He said he probably would vote for its repeal on this ground.

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, was another Senator who would support repeal. "I am not pledging myself," he said, "but I am inclined to think I would vote for the repeal."

Many Are Non-Committal

Out of twenty-five Senators asked the specific question, "would you vote to repeal war-time prohibition in-so-far as it affects beer and wine?" Six answered in the affirmative, nine in the negative and ten refused to make their positions known.

"In my opinion Congress will not repeal war-time prohibition," Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, said. "The people of my state would stand for it."

"Out in my state," said Senator Capper, of Kansas, "we are for prohibition of all varieties—bone dry and every other sort. There is no opposition there on the part of labor. Prohibition has been with us so long—thirty-five years—that we are a little more advanced on this subject than the rest of the country."

Senator Dial, a new member of the Upper House, said emphatically that he would vote "no."

Senator Cummins, president protempore of the Senate, was surprised at the President's proposal.

"With the strong expression we have had for the moral sentiment of the country and the coming of permanent prohibition on January 16, 1920, I cannot understand the suggestion that the war time prohibition be repealed," he said.

Would Clear Wine Crop

Several Senators from grape growing states suggested that an additional six months of grace for wines probably would give an opportunity for the manufacture of this year's crop of grapes into wine and for selling the product before prohibition becomes effective. They indicated that they might vote for the repeal for this reason.

Senator France, of Maryland, in giving his reason for favoring repeal said: "Believing that more power lodged with the Federal government means less reserved to the people for the protection of their rights and the preservation of their liberties, I hold that the liquor problem should be dealt with by the states by statutes recognising the local option principle."

Cheaper Fare, More Speed In London's Sidecar Taxis

Side car taxi cab in London.

Here is one of the many motorcycle sidecar taxis which are now being used in England. The sidecar carries two passengers with comfort and is weather and wind proof. The fare is considerable lower than that charged for the regular automobile taxicabs.

BANK OF CHINA BILL IS BACK IN PARLIAMENT

Believed That Government Has Seen Harm For Shareholders In The Measure

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 20.—There is reason to believe that the Government has sent back to Parliament the bill for the re-organisation of the Bank of China, and has intimated that in its present form it is seriously detrimental to the interests of the old shareholders.

Bank Question Taken Up By Ministry Of Finance

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 19.—The Ministry of Finance is trying to settle the difficulty about the Bank of China regulations, which was caused by the Anfu members of Parliament when they passed—by a disputed majority in the Senate—a bill providing that the governor of the bank may be elected by its directors, but not necessarily from among its directors or with the approval of the shareholders, as was the case heretofore. By means of this bill the Anfu party hoped to get one of its own men in as governor of the bank and, with the financial strength of the bank behind it, greatly increase its political power and prestige.

There has been a storm of indignation among both directors and shareholders of the bank at this new scheme of the Anfu party, and so the Ministry of Finance has informed the various branches of the bank that the bill passed in the Senate will not be put into effect until there has been a shareholders' meeting and all phases of the situation have been discussed thoroughly. This shareholders' meeting will be held at the Kiangsi Guild in Peking on the 29th of this month.

Peking, June 19.—The Ministry of Finance and the Peking office of the Bank of China have been deluged with telegrams of protest ever since the parliamentary bill changing the present regulations of the bank and re-establishing the regulations in force up to the second year of the Republic became known. Shareholders, chambers of commerce, merchants and, indeed, persons of all classes have protested the Anfu bill, saying that it was nothing more nor less than the introduction of party politics into banking and that under it the Bank of China was doomed to failure.

It is pointed out here by both officials and financiers acquainted with the affairs of the Bank of China that, since the executive order of the second year of the Republic removed the management of the bank from the sphere of politics, the bank has succeeded in doing a good business and keeping its head well above water. All this success, they say, will be thrown away in case the Anfu Club manages to put into force the recent bill covering the appointment of the governor of the bank.

Shanghai Filipinos Do Honor To Rizal

Anniversary Of Birthday Of Island Patriot Observed With Program

In commemoration of the fifty-eighth birthday of Dr. Jose Rizal, the hero of the Philippines, the Filipino community at Shanghai held a musical soiree and speech program at the Filipino Club Sunday evening. Speeches were made by Mr. Simon Dasmarinas and Mr. G. T. Lloyd. Mr. Dasmarinas spoke on the life of Dr. Rizal. Among those present were Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court and William A. Chapman, clerk of the court.

Mr. Dasmarinas said in part:

The birth of Dr. Jose Rizal opened a new era to the Philippines and the Filipino people, for it was Dr. Rizal who sacrificed his life for the achievement and welfare of his country. It was through his sacrifices that the new hopes and new ideas were brought to those islands which, for many years, were torn by dissension and strife, and it was by his sacrifices that the new freedom and the spirit of liberty were brought to the Filipino people who have been the prey to racial prejudices and jealousies.

Mr. Lloyd congratulated the community on having established such a club and stated that he had found the Filipinos largehearted whenever he visited the archipelago. He urged them to co-operate in the good work they were doing and to respect the flag that they look up to with reverence.

Mr. J. Royes, a Filipino magician, performed a number of tricks and Mr. Benito Sado gave some Hawaiian melodies on the guitar.

A COMMON COMPLAINT OF CHILDHOOD

Many children in this country are troubled with worms, some of the indications of which are irregular appetite, bad breath, grinding of the teeth in sleep, pain and swelling of the abdomen, irritation in the nose. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, given for a few days destroy worms, and a marked improvement in appetite and general health speedily follows.

Mrs. A. Sauvie, of Rowantan, Quebec, writes: "My boy was badly troubled with worms and was feverish and restless. I got a vial of Baby's Own Tablets and since giving them to him all signs of the worms have disappeared and he is now in good health. I think Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a medicine for this trouble."

Guaranteed free from opiates and absolutely harmless even to the youngest infant. Baby's Own Tablets are a remedy for indigestion, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea and teething troubles. They are obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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CENTRAL OFFICE

Edward Ezra Building, 24 Nanking Road

PURE MACHINE MADE **ICE** PURE MACHINE MADE

Delivered Free anywhere in the Settlements at 2½ cents (Mex.) per lb.

Orders to be sent to the Company's Office as above: Tel. C. 66:-63: after office hours N. 663.

THE ONLY DEPOTS

open for the sale of this **ICE**, between the hours of 6—10 a.m. and 4—6 p.m. are at

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68 AVENUE JOFFRE	8 THORNE ROAD
69 YANGTSZEPOO ROAD	WAYSIDE MARKET

At the above depots this PURE MACHINE MADE ICE may be obtained in units of 10 lbs. in exchange for a metal check. These check are purchasable at the Company's Central Offices, as above, and there only, at the price of $4.00 for 20 checks, making this ice cost 2 cents (Mex.) per lb.

22286

O.V.D. OREGON VERY DRY

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Largest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the World.

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., Agents

LIBERTY LOAN MACHINE GOING TO SCRAP HEAP

Most Remarkable Selling Organisation Scheduled For Dissolution On May 20

SAVINGS BUREAU REMAINS

Certificate Division Also To Stay In Commission Until The Task Is Completed

Washington, May 13.—What is to be done with the Liberty Loan organisation? Is the big, nation-wide organisation that succeeded in increasing the number of bond buyers in the United States from 437,000 to 23,000,000 to be scrapped along with the munitions plants, aircraft factories, war chemical works, etc., or is it to be kept for some other national use? The intact tremendous success of the Liberty Loan campaigns has set many people to wondering whether the instrumentality of their success cannot be retained for other big public enterprises.

However, this great war organisation seems doomed, Treasury officials said today, to disappear in the near future, except for two parts—one of which may loom large. The War Savings division, handling thrift stamps and thrift certificates, will remain and may become more active than ever. The Treasury certificate division also will stay in the field as long as there are Treasury certificates to be negotiated. But the part of the organisation that five times cleared the financial top for billions is about to become history. When allocations of bonds on subscriptions are made on May 20 its day will be over.

Salesmanship Nationalised

Students of national history and psychology say that next to the war itself the greatest thing that was done in America during the war was the awakening of the people to the desirability of investing their funds in government obligations and the conversion of that interest into action. It is described as the most marvelous diversion of the science of salesmanship to a patriotic purpose that the world has ever known.

"We didn't do it," said a modest member of the organisation today. "The people did it themselves. We simply gave them a start and provided the track. Why, in Washington the other night 2,000 people stayed at a theater for more than an hour after the performance was over for the sole purpose of seeing whether the organisation was good enough to be entitled to their money. We made good, and they passed us over $1,000,000. These American people are the best, the sportiest, the most confiding aggregation of folk that ever was."

Just giving the start and providing the track was, however, much more complex than it sounds. It meant a personnel including hundreds of thousands of paid and volunteer workers reaching from Washington to the remotest hamlets, and hundreds of devices for arousing attention and compelling decision. It succeeded in making a joyous festival out of the process of separating a citizen from his money. Every time a man subscribed for bonds it was with a sort of wonder as to what the next stimulus to subscription would be, and a willingness to "fall for" it if it was good.

How Mission Was Organised

Louis B. Franklin, formerly a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is director of the War Loans Organisation. He is responsible to the assistant secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Leffingwell. The head office organisation has publicity, speakers, organisation, sales, war savings and Treasury certificate divisions. The same outline of organisation was followed in each of the Federal Reserve Districts of the country, the governor of the reserve bank being the nominal district head. Usually the real district manager was some "live wire," a business man with time to spare, who was chairman of the advisory committee. He may have had a nominal salary of $100 or $200 a month, but he gave time that was worth anywhere from $1,000 to $50,000 a month. Then states and counties were similarly organised down the line, with an executive committee and a directing chairman in each political subdivision.

Many general campaign ideas and supplies were the same all the way through the organisation from top to bottom, but the different regional managers had schemes, devices and tricks of their own.

Anyway, it is conceded that they stirred the depths of the American bank account, the stocking and the bureau drawer as they never were stirred before.

INVASION IS PLANNED BY TIBETAN TRIBESMEN

Peking Government Is Informed Force Of 10,000 Is Moving And Measures Are Taken

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, June 19:—The Central Government is in receipt of a telegram from the military governor of the Szechuen Marches, General Chen Hsia-lin, to the effect that the Tibetan tribesmen in the outlying districts of the Marches have assembled a force of nearly 10,000 men for the purpose of invading Chinese territory. Their plan is to enter the country by various passes in detachments of from 1,000 to 2,500 men.

General Chen intends to protect the country against this invasion by means of a punitive expedition against the disaffected tribesmen and has enlisted the co-operation of military forces from Kansu and Yunnan towards this end. The Chinese expedition under Chen will be on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted against the Tibetans, and the general thinks that his force will be strong enough to eliminate any danger from the Tibetan tribesmen for a long time to come.

Man Under Her Bed; Cabby To The Rescue

Frightened Girl Tosses From Window A Comb With An Imploring Message

New York, May 20.—Thursday night had got so close to being Friday morning that even the neighborhood of Broadway and Forty-third Street was beginning to think about going to sleep, when a woman's comb hit Cabby John Murphy and thereby enabled John to go to the rescue of a fair damsel in distress. Certainly John had gone to sleep as he sat on the box of his cab in front of 143 West Forty-third Street and there is proof that John's nag Dolce Far Niente, by Inflammatory Rheumatism, out of Sleeping Sickness, had been in a comatose state since sundown.

In fact the comb, to which was attached a piece of note paper bearing the thrilling legend, "Help! Man in room!" had beaned Dolce Far Niente squarely between the ears without getting a flicker from the cab horse. But when the comb had bounced from the dome of the nag, then from rib to rib and finally into the lap of the dozing John Murphy, John immediately straightened up, leaned for his whip and said mechanically:

"Yes, sir I know every place in town that's still open. Where to, sir?"

No one answered. John was alone. The blur of white paper on his lap caught his eye and after John had lighted a match and had got the gist of the momentous call for help, he gazed skyward and saw a girl beckoning to him madly from a high window of 143. John Murphy feared him not, but jumped to the rescue. But little did John reckon that boarding house boss, Mrs. Anna Newman, would bar his way as the gallant Mr. Murphy tried to enter the house.

"Go away, you've been drinking," cried Mrs. Newman to John Murphy, who, being a member of the Cabman's Union, Local 32—which, as every one knows, has a union rule which compels all cabbies to be total abstainers—hadn't had a touch of the hard stuff since that night back in 1888, when Dolce Far Niente was born.

John Murphy hurried away from the slammed door determined to wake up a cop. In time he not only found one but the policeman was still awake. Wherefore John, now accompanied by Patrolman Bill McGerald, of the West Forty-seventh Street station, raced back to 143 West Forty-third Street. Mrs. Newman, now that John was properly chaperoned, admitted him and John and the officer climbed the stairs.

Before Magistrate Frederick Groehl in the West Side Court yesterday the policeman, the cabby and the lady of the comb told what had happened. The lady, who said she was Miss Bertha McIntyre, a music student from Panama, related that when she had reached her room about midnight and was preparing to go to bed she looked, of course, to see whether there was a man under the bed.

For the first time in history there was. He jumped for the door, said Miss McIntyre, and disappeared in the hall. Then because she was afraid to pursue him she locked her door and threw out her plea, weighted with a comb, in the general direction of John and Dolce Far Niente Murphy.

When the two rescuers reached her floor Miss McIntyre handed to Policeman McGerald a leg of a chair around which a piece of newspaper had been tied. The intruder had dropped the chair leg in flight, Miss McIntyre added. A search of various rooms in the boarding house was made, where finally a man who described himself as Louis Abrahams, 21 years old, was come upon. Policeman McGerald found also in the room a piece of paper of the kind used on the chair leg.

Magistrate Groehl heard all the stories and then found Abrahams guilty of a charge of disorderly conduct. Abrahams was remanded for sentence next Monday, by which time John Murphy hopes Dolce Far Niente Murphy will have awakened sufficiently to be somewhere in the neighborhood when the prisoner hears the bad news.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Mrs. Andrews, Messrs. G. P. Foster, G. M. Jameson, A. H. George; from Kiukiang: Mr. W. O'Rielly.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. MacDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Greenbury, Mrs. Cook, Messrs. E. Y. Burn, Holiday.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Scott, Comdr. and Mrs. Hullow, Miss A. C. Carter, Messrs. G. H. Alabaster, Ring, Rhodes, Dobbie, Carter.

Per C.N. ss., Poyang from Hankow: Mr and Mrs. Beck and 4 children, Rev. Holshot, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Gatton.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong: Consul-General J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., Mr. V. Murrell.

Per M.M. s.s. Nera from Marseilles: Mme. Binder, Mr. and Mrs. Meynard Mr. and Mrs. Blaizot, Mrs. Honeynann, Mr. and Mrs. Bolsezon and 2 nfants, Mrs. Collin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ostroag Wokki, Mrs. Gabrielle, Mrs. Sallemand and 2 children, Messrs. Molines Edwards, Benest Heuri, Milon de Peillon, de Sapeyriere, Pruvot Calirs, Morisur Jr., S. Renay, Povall Cahrles, Iversene, Sandri Ezis, Philippe Enule, Gabriae Theophile, Navianx Lowis, Armetans, Camard, Dutreuil, Deumont, Berriere, Dufay, Telvat, Calvayrac, Besche and 2 Infants, Eymard Jr., Caporaux Soldats; from Port Said: Mrs. Nouadr Mesrosp, Messrs. Foullatos, Cossan Mesroplu, Mesrop Gerabedian; from Colombo: Messrs. Kermani, Cooper, Moltchanoff, K. G. Barrie, Fischer; from Singapore: Mr. Queloh, Mrs. Abouchedid and infant; from Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Behles and infant, Mrs. Kata Kano, Mr. M. M. Alphants; from Haiphong: Mrs. Meum, Caporane Soldat, Messrs. Brolunemy, Vermer, Chassigneux, Clergne, Wou Nis-Ni; from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Lien Sen-chew, Mr. and Mrs. Cheung Ahming, Mr. and Mrs. Leong Yin-khaid, Mr. and Mrs. Leong Soo-khain, Mrs. Leong Fee, Messrs. Kerenger, K. A. Chau, Leong Khon-khean, Lone Chu-choon, Leong Choong-khein, Leong, Gu-khean, R. S. Cheic, Oey Tiames Hoi, Ka Kwat Hong, Kwee Tor-kkane, Cheung Heng-sang, Cheung Hong-zeng.

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THE MOST SPECTACULAR PERSONALITY OF THE SCREEN IS TO BE SEEN FOR —— THE FIRST TIME IN SHANGHAI ——

AT THE

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ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27th

In the Magnificent Emotional Drama of TODAY

"The Splendid Sinner"

A SEVEN-PART SPECIAL PICTURE WITH EXCELLENT MUSIC

In the spirit of today; in the gowns of today.
A star who is daring, thrilling, stormy and volcanic.
A beautiful, wonderful woman driven to the limit of desperation.
Sacrificing her honor. Stripping herself of her wealth for the man she loves.
And then—a heart-stirring redemption with the final reward of martyrdom.

AT THE

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ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27th

The Film World's Most Unusual Picture

"WOMAN"

IN SEVEN PARTS

Admission Prices: $1.50 and $1.00

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1919

NOTICE

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation invite tenders for the purchase of the property situate in the International Settlement and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai as B.C. Lot 9720.

The property, which was lately occupied by Siemssen and Co., has an area of 2 mow, 9 fun, 0 li, 4 hao and is situated at the corner of Peking Road and The Bund.

Tenders in writing should be addressed to the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation so as to reach him not later than 15th July, 1919, and must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before 31st July, 1919.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

24123

WE OFFER FOR SALE

immediate delivery

50 cases Australian "Life Guard" Condensed Milk
25 " Gippsland and Northern Pure Creamery Butter
10 " Assorted Jams
25 " Foster's Export Lager Beer, quart bottles (Carlton and United Breweries, Ltd. Melbourne, Australia).

Apply to

Hasting, Hodge & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

9a Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

24114

Shanghai International Swimming Club

Members are reminded that the Club's season starts as from Tuesday, June 24th, 1919, and the bath will be open each Tuesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

J. H. McGREGOR,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

24128

Chinese Post Office

Post Office Savings Bank.

Notification No. 1

Introduction of Post Office Savings Bank

The Public is hereby notified that a Post Office Savings Bank will be opened at the Head Post Office, Peking Road, on July 1st, 1919.

Deposits are limited to $100 a month for an individual, and $150 a month for a school or public body. In the case of individuals, the maximum amount of deposits, principal and interest included, is $2,000; in the case of schools or public bodies, $3,000.

The smallest deposit that is accepted at one time is $1. However, in order to provide for the saving of sums smaller than one dollar, Savings Stamps of 5 and 10-cent denominations are on sale, to be affixed on Savings Cards which are obtainable at the Savings Bank. Such Cards will be accepted as deposits when stamps to the value of $1 have been affixed.

The interest allowed is 4.2 per cent; per annum, calculated from the day following deposit up to the day preceding withdrawal. Deposits are not subject to taxation by the Government.

Further information and copies of the Post Office Savings Bank Guide can be obtained at the Savings Bank.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1919.

24065

CODE BOOKS

JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code.. 25.00

Choh Tsu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.

23826

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

23836

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

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Electric and Hand Massage

Graduated at the Massage School of Tokio, Japan.

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23860

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X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

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17846

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And notice is also given that the aforesaid notes are accepted by all foreign banks in the settlement, and also at the office of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

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23962

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Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
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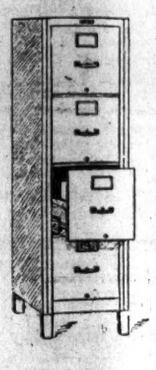

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Printing Press with type bed 33 x 44 without chase.
State Price and Full Description to

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24070

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, three rooms, first floor. Canton Road, two rooms, second floor. Szechuen Road, two rooms, second floor. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23959

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE American Bible Society requires the services of an experienced lady typist. A good knowledge of English and Shorthand is essential. Applications should be made by letter only, stating experience and salary expected, and enclosing copies of references, to The Secretary, 73 Szechuen Road.

24125 J. 25

WANTED by an old-established American firm, intelligent self-confident young lady. In answering, state nationality and salary expected. For further particulars. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

24048 J. 24

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET, good stable or garage, with servants' quarters, near Carter Road. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

24111 J. 26

WANTED, transportation to America in the next thirty days. Will pay bonus for same. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

24102 J. 25

LOST

LOST, an Airedale terrier dog. Friday evening, vicinity of French Club. Finder rewarded. Please return to Wakelam, 470 Avenue Joffre.

24105 J. 26

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, one two-storied godown. Send particulars to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

24066 J. 26

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front rooms and back rooms to let. Very good table. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply MRS. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, a comfortable newly furnished flat, comprising two large adjoining rooms; small room and private bathroom. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis, Garage and stabling. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

FURNISHED FLAT, two large rooms with bathroom and verandah, near the New Park. Healthy and quiet locality. Also single large attic room. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

24129 J. 29

WELL-Furnished flat in Central district to let from 1st August for five or six months. Flat consists of two bedrooms with bathrooms attached, dining and drawing rooms with verandahs enclosed. Servants, kitchen, rooms above the flat. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

24127 J. 26

TO LET, furnished room with bathroom and board (Russian family). 90 Carter Road, corner of Avenue Road.

24099 J. 27

TO LET, in good central location near Bund, well-furnished bedroom, private bathroom, excellent board and attendance, elevator and 'phone $100 single: $140 for two. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

24068

BACHELORS' mess forming; large house in Western district, tennis lawn and garage, four bathrooms, every convenience. Available until December. Britishers or Americans desired. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

24059 J. 24

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED board and room with bath, in private family, near Quinsan Garden. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

24117 J. 26

WANTED, apartments or flat, five to eight rooms, furnished; willing to take over furniture, etc: also premises suitable for cigarette factory. Address Kalee Hotel Room No. 5.

24077

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, Western district, for 8-9 months, six-roomed house, use tennis lawn, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

24096 J. 24

TO LET, well-furnished four-roomed house, with bath, south aspect, near French Park, rent Tls. 25 per month. Furniture to be taken over. 52 Route des Officiers, facing Koukaza, Phone West 1495

24084 J. 25

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

23830

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23831

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23832

SITUATIONS WANTED

FIRST-class translator and interpreter, having 10 years' experience in business and legal offices, desires position. High testimonials. No objection to travelling or outport. Salary expected, $100 per month. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

24120 J. 26

EXPERT experienced and capable stenographer at present employed temporarily seeks permanent position from July 1st. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.

24116 J. 27

BOOKKEEPER: Young man with several years' experience in various branches of bookeeping is willing to take up extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

24118 J. 26

COMPETENT Chinese stenographer-typist, with knowledge of code work, filing, desires position. Good references. Apply to X-170, North Shansi Road.

24122 J. 24

HONEST Chinese cook experienced in cooking for foreigners, seeks position. References if necessary. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

24121 J. 26

An experienced Chinese, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, correspondence and office routine, seeks position. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

24095 J. 24

CHINESE (American-born) wants position as travelling salesman, interpreter, or general office assistant. Wide experience. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

24106 J. 25

EDUCATIONAL

HELP offered by experienced University graduate to private or conditioned students of English. Apply by letter to 759 Avenue Road.

24044

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Large Safe with Yale Combination Lock. Apply Manager, Astor House.

FOR SALE: Studebaker car, four-cylinder, seven-seater, very good condition. Owner leaving for home. Apply 133 Avenue Road.

24115 J. 26

MOTOR BOAT for sale, 26 feet long, and driven by a 4-cylinder "Peerless" engine. Runs smoothly on common kerosene. Boat is nearly new and is now ready for non-stop run to Soochow and beyond. Seating for four persons, besides crew. Engine and boat fully complete with permanent roof, ice-chest, and crew quarters. Cost Tls. 1,600. Owner leaving for home shortly. Proper trial allowed to any *bona fide* applicant. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

24101 J. 24

TYPEWRITER for sale, one entirely new "Oliver" No. 9, any reasonable price will be accepted. Inspection invited. Apply 320, Haining Road.

24083 J. 27

FOR SALE or to let, desirable moderate-priced house in Mokanshan. For particulars, apply to the Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

24090 J. 26

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman,
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,900,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Scieta Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SIEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 學 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 20,000

Deputy Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN

Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAU, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,600.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £6,832,325)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Franrisco		
Tuscalusa		May 22
Colombia		May 24
Shinyo Maru		May 26
Taiyu Maru		May 27
Uncas		May 29
Windber		June 2
Broad Arrow		June 11
West Vaca		June 13
Maricopa		June 14
Royal Arrow		June 18
Tamaha		June 20
Venezuela		June 22
For Tacoma		
Grayson		May 24
Africa Maru		May 27
For Vancouver		
Melville Dollar		May 22
Methven		May 26
Harold Dollar		June 12
Empress fo Asia		June 15
For New York Via Panama		
Celtic Prince		May 24
Eurybates		June 14
For London, etc.		
Carmarthenshire		May 10
Shidzuoka Maru		May 12
Lycaon		May 20
Neuralia		May 24
Kaga Maru		May 26
Mentor		May 27
Amur Maru		May 29
Tokushima Maru		May 30
Yokohama Maru		June 9
Rhesus		June 16
Andes Maru		June 22
For Liverpool		
Pakling		May 11
Stentor		June 5
Teucer		June 20
For Marseilles		
Sanno Maru		May 30
Indo Maru		June 8
For Bombay		
Dilwara		May 19
For Java		
Tjimanock		June 7
Tjipanas		June 19

Banking Service with AMERICA direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer *direct* banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our *personal* service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Central Office in the Far East:
Shanghai
Other branches in
HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN

Asia Banking Corporation

New York
CAPITAL U.S. $2,000,000 SURPLUS U.S. $500,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on June 17, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pemfret	„	16-18
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	30-35
Soles	„	16-18
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-70
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	50-90
Pigeons	„	18-20
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	„	none
Bananas	„	6-8
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	25-30
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.50
Peaches	per lb.	6-8
Pears	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	10-12
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	25-50
Pineapples	„	8-10
Strawberries	per lb	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Sheots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	**per bunch**	**8-10**
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-8
French Beans	„	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	**per bunch**	**1-2**
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	15-20
Turnips	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	„	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies per bottle		**20**
Chinese dairies	„	**17**
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	„	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	**per ton Tls.**	**19.00**
Stove Coal	**per ton Tls.**	**23.00**
Firewood	**per 50 bundles**	**$1.00**
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 23, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate

@ 5/4=Tls. 3.75

@ exch. 74.7=Mex. $5.02

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate

@ 123½=Tls. 80.14

@ exch. 74.7=Mex. $108.62

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 74.4

S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 220

Copper Cash ..... per tael 1820

Native Interest ..... Tls. .08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 54¼d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Ex., Paris on London .. Fr. 30.15

Ex., New York on London T.T. G. 4.61⅞

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/4

London ..... Demand 5/4⅛

India ..... Nom. T.T. 305

Paris ..... Nom. T.T. 800

Paris ..... Nom. Demand 803

New York ..... T.T. 123

New York .... Demand 123⅛

Hongkong ..... T.T. 66⅛

Japan ..... T.T. 41⅛

Batavia ..... T.T. 310

Singapore ..... T.T. 44⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/5

London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/6⅛

London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/6⅛

London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/6⅛

London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/7

Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 869

New York ... o/d. Docy. 123

New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 130⅛

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 3,450 ..... =Tls. 100

Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $3.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For June

Hk. Tls. 3.43	@	5/2⅝	£1
„ 1	@	784	Francs 8.73
„ 0.74	@	121⅛	Gold $1
„ 1	@	42⅛	Yen 2.61
„ 1	@	15	Rupees 4.37
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 23, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Chinese Engineering and Mining "B" Tls. 11.75

Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 295.00

Tls. 300.00 August

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 207.50 Sept.

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 33.50

Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord). Tls. 14.50 June

Shanghai Docks: Tls. 141.00 July Tls. 138.00 June

Padangs Tls. 9.50

Kroewoeks Tls. 10.50

Shanghai Lands 6% Debs. 1911 @ Tls. 82.00

Unofficial

Shanghai Docks: Tls. 141.00 July Tls. 137.00 cash

Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 285.00

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 94.00 June

6% Debs. @ Tls. 89.00

Langkats Tls. 19.00 C. N. I.

Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord). Tls. 15.50 September

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 35.00 June

Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 23.00

New Engieering Tls. 27.00 Sept.

Shanghai Lands 6% Debs. 1909 @ Tls. 84.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 23, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial.

Yangtsze Insurance $ 250.00 cash

Shanghai Docks Tls. 137.00 cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 23, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japanese Bonds 5%:

Tls. 36.10 June

Tls. 37.25 July

Tls. 37.80 August

Japan-China S. and W. Co.:

Tls. 24.60 June

Tls. 26.00 August

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill:

Tls. 15.00 July

Tls. 15.00 August

Local Yarns:

Water Moon 16's: Tls. 194.50 June

Tls. 194.10 August

Phoenix 16's Tls. 181.00 July

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, June 5 and 6, 1919.—Following were the prices realised at the Auction this week:

Sheet:	Singapore per lb. cents
Smoked Fine Ribbed	74/72
Smoked Good Ribbed	72/60
Smoked Fine Plain	60
Smoked Good Plain	55½
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed ...	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed...	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain ...	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain ...	Nil
Cupwashing	Nil
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin 76½/75	
Good Pale Thin 74½/64	
Good Pale Blanket	Nil
Good Brown	Nil
Fine Brown	64/56
Good Brown	58/50
Good Dark	52/42
Barky 44½/24½	
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	42/29
Loose	Nil

Catalogued for sale 1,909,767 lbs. (about 853 tons).

Sold 1,212,906 lbs. (about 541 tons).

Following the continual weaker reports from the consuming markets, our local market has suffered a further decline in nearly all grades. Our weekly auctions which started yesterday morning were rather poorly attended, and the manufacturers were not interested as has been the case for the last few weeks. The dealers, however, were attracted by the cheaper prices.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold in the morning from 72½ to 74 cents. In the afternoon the situation was rather easier, and the average price may be given as 72½ to 73 cents. A few lots, loose and in cases, obtained 74½ cents in the morning.

Fine Pale Crepe was again rather short and sold up to 76½ cents, one lot fetching a premium of ⅛ cent.

There was a fair demand for Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet, whereas Good Pale Crepe was neglected.

Fine and Good Brown Crepes were slightly easier than last week, whereas a good demand was experienced for Good Dark and Barky Crepes.

At the continuation of the sale this morning prices for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet were well maintained, 74 cents being again realised for a few lots, whereas Fine Pale Crepe found no buyers above 76 cents.

The tendency of the markets is easier.

Meyer and Measor.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, June 13.—Today's prices were as follows:

Egyptian Cotton: Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis ..... 27.09d.

M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 14.70d.

Good Middling American Spot ..... 19.38d.

Plantation Rubber, July 1s. 8⅛d. paid

Hornby's 8¼ lbs. shirtings ...25s. 6d.

Calvert's 10 lbs. shirtings ...34s. 0d.

Taylor's 40s. yarn .....Unquoted

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 13.—Today's rates were as follows:

Consols, 2½ percent for account	£53⅛
French Rentes 3 percent for account	Frs. 62
Cheques on London at Paris .....Frs.	29.50
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York ...	G.$4.62¼
Japanese 4 percent Bonds	Y. 86
Rupee Paper, 3½ percent Loan 1854-55	Rs. 61
Bar Silver	54d.
Bank Rate of Discount ...	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)...	3 1/16%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)	3s. 7¼d.
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days)	5s. 5½d.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£106.0.0
Shells (ord.)	£9.10.0
Indos (Pref)	£4.10.0
Indos (Def.)	£36.10.0

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 13.—Today's Metal prices were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	81	15	0
American Electrolytic 99 90 percent Copper f.o.b.	85	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton ...	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	22	17	6
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in flask)	18	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 sheets per case tin lined cases without hoops f.o.b. Wales...	33	10	0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½ percent)	0	0	11
Standard Tin (cash) 238	0	0	
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b....	36	10	0
Galvanised sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	27	10	0
Standard Tin (3 months)...235	0	0	

IS BAGPIPE'S SKIRL TUNE OR TORTURE?

That Is The Question For New York Judge To Ponder And Decide

New York, May 20.—An anxious and expectant public will be forced to wait several days at least before the weighty question of whether the skirl of bagpipes in the hands of an experienced Highland Scotch piper is real music or just noise.

Justice Whitaker, whose judicial decision is expected to settle a question of the ages, heard arguments in the Supreme Court yesterday on the application of a temporary injunction brought by the 201 West Fifty-fourth Street Company, a realty corporation, against the New York Caledonian Club, for the suppression of alleged unnecessary noises in the club's quarters at 846 Seventh Avenue.

He confessed himself to be in a quandary as a result of the vehement upholding of bagpipes as musical instruments by counsel for the Caledonian Club and the equally vehement denunication of them by the opposing counsel. The court finally reserved decision.

It was charged in affidavi's of people living in the immediate vicinity of the club that their sleep was disturbed almost nightly by noise incidental to the gathering of the clans. This noise, more specifically, was due to wailing bagpipes, imitations of Harry Lauder, dancing, (square and sword) and mysterious exclamations during the entire proceedings, described by some of the outside hearers as sounding like "Hoot, mon."

During the arguments before the court an attorney representing the club members remarked that it was the stirring notes of the bagpipes which caused Highlanders to fight so gallantly in the recent war. Their fighting qualities, coupled with the fact that they wore kilts, he said, caused the Germans to call them "The Ladies from Hell."

Opposing counsel admitted all this. He said this was exactly his own argument as he did not blame anyone for fighting when forced to listen to bagpipes—this was the precise position of his clients, he asserted. He said he was not in a position to substantiate the correctness of the German allegation as to where the Scotch warriors came from but, assuming the Germans were right, why didn't the Highlanders leave the bagpipes where they (the bagpipes) rightfully belong?

While the arguments were in progress, members of the different clans comprising the Caledonian Club sat in the court room, their "r's" burring with indignation when they heard their favorite music brutally described as "noise" and a "nuisance."

"Dinna ye hear-r-r thot, Jock?" asked one of them of his friend.

"Aye," responded the other, "He told the baillie thot the music of Bonnie Dundee was infer-r-rnal racket."

Until Justice Whitaker renders his decision, the Caledonian Club members will be free to continue their receptions of welcome to the many Americans of Scottish birth who have been serving with the Allied armies abroad.

Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

One year's imprisonment was imposed on Mr. Pang Yin-chiang, editor of the Yih Shih Pao in the Peking District Procurate Sunday. The publisher and the circulation manager were each sentenced to two months' penal servitude.

The fifth meeting of the Provincial Educational Association will be held at Taiyuanfu, Shansi, on the Double Ten Festival.

Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, former Chancellor of the Peking Government University, telegraphed from Hangchow that in view of illness he would not be able to return to Peking.

The Ministry of Communications proposes to erect a bronze statue of the late Mr. Jeme Tien-yew at Patalin on the Peking Suiyuan-Railway and to request the President to bestow an article for inscription on a stone memorial.

General Chang Shu-yuan of Shantung telegraphs that the salt rioters have been dispersed by troops and police and that order is now restored.

There have been persons trying to spread sedition among troops at Paotingfu, Chihli, and at Taming, Chihli, by bribery. General Tsao K'un has ordered officers to take vigilant measures.

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Wilson Is Called On To Halt Pogroms

Two New York City Representatives Offer Resolutions In Congress

Washington, May 21.—Aroused by reports of pogroms in Poland, Rumania and Galicia, two New York members of the House this afternoon introduced resolutions expressing the indignation of the American people.

A resolution by Henry M. Goldfogle would have the President take steps to prevent recurrence of such outrages. Representative La Guardia would instruct the American peace commissioners to inform the delegates of newly formed states in which pogroms have occurred that they cannot expect the friendship or assistance of the United States until they guarantee freedom of religion and equal protection to all.

The Goldfogle resolution follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That we deplore and express our horror and indignation at the outrageous and atrocious treatment of innocent men, women and children in Poland, Rumania and Galicia, and the frequent barbarous massacres in those countries. Such conduct justly merits the condemnation of all humanity, and the President of the United States is most respectfully requested to cause such steps to be taken as in his judgment may tend to bring about a condition that will so far as possible prevent a recurrence of such outrages in the future, and assure humane treatment of the peoples against whom these persecutions are being directed."

The American delegates would be required by the La Guardia resolution to communicate "in clear and unequivocal language" to the representatives of the states in which pogroms have taken place "that the United States government and people cannot understand a people who desire liberty and will not exercise tolerance in religious worship and restraint and control over unnatural and inhuman hatred, and that the people of the United States can have no friendship for the people of any country who will permit or tolerate such conduct in their country."

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 16.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:

Good Middling American 1 1/16 inch staple spot ..... 19.22d.

July ..... 18.81d.

September ..... 18.21d.

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AMERICAN APPLE CIDER

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Misty, damp, gloomy weather with moderate and variable breezes in our regions.

BIRTH

NAFTALY: At the Victoria Nursing Home, on Sunday afternoon, June 22, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Naftaly, a daughter.

24124

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 24, 1919.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen On Why China Is Bitter Toward Japan

DR. Sun Yat-sen has sent to THE CHINA PRESS for publication the subjoined trenchant article on China's present feeling toward Japan. It is a powerful document, coming as it does from one who has been a torch-bearer of Republican China. As one who, moreover, genuinely worked for Chinese-Japanese co-operation for some years his words carry weight. The article was written in response to a request from the Tokio Asahi for an expression of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's views on China's attitude toward the Japanese. The article follows:

I will answer frankly the questions put to me by your representative as to the underlying cause of China's deep animosity against Japan, and as to the way by which more harmonious relations between these two countries could be brought about.

In the past I exerted myself to bring about a better understanding and closer friendship between our two countries, but my efforts have met with utter failure owing to the actions of the Japanese Government in abetting the traitorous Chinese officials to further their selfish ends and in thwarting the efforts of the Peoples' Party. The members of the Minktang or the Peoples' Party are comparable to your reformers of the Meiji Period. Through the efforts of your own reformers Japan from a small and weak country has become a strong and prosperous nation in the East. Our reformers desiring to emulate the achievements of the Meiji statesmen in the reconstruction of China, I did my best to effect a more intimate friendship between our countries.

But the militarists of Japan in the pursuit of their aggrandising imperialistic policy entirely disregarded the humanitarian aims and principles of their own reformers and considered China as being in the path of least resistance for the expansion of their territorial ambitions. With the adoption of such an attitude harmony between our two countries is unimaginable.

Your apologists declare that you cannot understand why China should single out Japan for her bitter hatred when Japan is not the only Power that adopts such an aggressive policy towards China. What difference exists between this line of reasoning and the injured query of the younger brother who after leaguing himself with robbers to plunder his elder brother's property inquires of the elder brother: "Wherefore should you hate me more than you do the other robbers for we are of the same blood and flesh?" When Japan, like the unnatural brother, preaches about racial affinity and closer relations the limit of China's endurance is reached.

When Japan captured Tsingtau after her declaration of war with Germany she solemnly declared to the world that she would return Tsingtau to China—the rightful owner. But as soon as China joined the Entente Powers, Japan secretly made a pact with the latter Powers by which she was recognised as the successor of the German rights in Shantung. As Japan was also instrumental in China's step of throwing her lot with the Allies it seemed apparent that she made this move solely in order that she might enjoy the profits of China's labor. What sort of transaction does this appear in the eyes of the Chinese? To make China work while Japan sits by and enjoys the wages of China?

Such an act is known in the expressive Canton colloquialism as "*Mai chu tsai*" or selling poached pigs. This term originated at the time when the countries of Peru, Chile and Cuba lacked pioneer laborers to open their wilderness. The foreign capitalists, learning of the cheap and industrious laborers of China and desiring to take advantage of this fact, sent out agents to obtain Chinese coolies for them. At that time China was still a secluded country and forbade her laborers to be "exported." Thus the foreign agents could obtain them only through the port of Macao, which was rented to the Portuguese as a trading station. From this port many hundred thousands of Chinese coolies were "exported" yearly to those countries, beguiled by promises of an El Dorado.

These poor coolies were treated worse than the beasts of the field, and not only had they to perform hard labor but they had to endure such cruelties and barbarities as flogging and killing by the overseers with impunity. This trafficking of Chinese coolies was worse than any form of slavery known to the Chinese. Slavery was too mild a term for it so our forefathers called the victims of this trade the "chu tsai" or suckling pigs. The "chu tsai" is worse off in position than the slave for if the slave is laborious and obedient he has hope of good treatment and the compassion of his master but for the "chu tsai" there glimmers no such hope.

However in these dark days of labor exploitation the "chu tsai" trader would not be willing to sell his own slaves to become laborers abroad but he kidnapped those for whom he had no sympathy whatever. In the eyes of the Chinese this is characteristic of Japan also, for Japan has more consideration for Korea and Formosa than for China, for whom she holds out no single vestige of pity except to gain and reap whatever profits she could get of China. And for such treatment Japan expects China not to resent it!

If what has befallen China in this recent war be taken as a precedent then whenever a war occurs in the future Japan could force us to join in while she herself watches by and enjoys the fruits thereof. This is simply treating China as her "poached pig." The Macao "pig poachers" only sold their "pigs" and pocketed the money from the foreign buyers. Japan by ordering China to join the Entente received the three groups of islands in the Pacific. But not contented with this reward Japan snatched away from us Shantung, the most precious and sacred of the eighteen provinces. This may be compared to the action of a pig poacher who after selling the pig and pocketing the money, sneakily cut off for himself a huge slice of flesh from off the live animal. Is it to be wondered that bitter indeed are China's feelings towards Japan? Japanese apologists base Japan's claim on Tsingtau as by right of conquest. If so why did not Japan openly and fearlessly demand from the Entente Powers the rights to Shantung when her army took Tsingtau, instead of underhandedly and secretly concluding a treaty with the latter when China joined the war, by which Shantung is given to Japan as compensation for countenancing China's participation in the war with the Allies?

China is not yet at least a colony of Japan but the Japanese Government has virtually exercised the power of veto over China's movements and thus gained rewards from the Entente Powers. Is this not the act of selling China as her "chu tsai?"

The conflict of two distinct ideas brought about the European war, the idea of world domination and the idea of self-determination of peoples. The American and British troops recaptured from Germany innumerable famous cities and historic towns in Europe which aggregated a hundred times larger than Tsingtau and their sacrifices and sufferings were million times greater than that of the Japanese, yet every inch of these lands was restored by them to the rightful owners. If Japan entered the European war on the side of the nations opposed to conquests how could she demand the succession of German aggrandisement in China?

Some have said that since China has not achieved much for the Allied cause she should not covet Japan's laurels. It is true that China could not claim the laurels and glory in the Allied victory but be it noted that although the Poles and Czechs accomplished very little in the war yet their territories that were conquered by Austria and Germany over a hundred years ago were returned to them. Denmark remained throughout the war a neutral country. She had not lifted a hand to support the Allies, nevertheless her territories that were captured by Germany sixty years ago were restored to her. Is it not therefore reasonable and just for China to expect the unconditional restoration of Tsingtau?

While the Japanese are constantly advocating closer relationships between China and Japan on account of racial affinity and common literature, their treatment of China is far inferior to the treatment accorded her by the Americans and the Europeans. How could you then expect the Chinese not to unite as a man to resist you and to adopt the policy of making friends with those afar and fight those near by and, if necessary, to drag you down to a common ruin?

Thus the succession to German rights in Shantung is a prelude to the succession of Germany's downfall. If you mean what you profess and are sincere in desiring the friendship of the Chinese people you should force your Government to repent and abandon for all times the policy of making China the victim of your territorial expansion. Unless that is done there will be no peace in the Far East.

Mr. Whitlock's Great Story Of Belgium In War

A Personal Narrative That Takes High Rank In The History Of Diplomacy And Furnishes Vivid And Final Proof Of German Brutality

By Maurice Francis Egan

Former United States Minister to Denmark

(New York Times).

Belgium: A Personal Narrative. By Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium and author of "Forty Years of It." In Two Volumes. New York: D. Appleton and Co. 1919. Chinese American Publishing Co., Shanghai, Mex. $11.00 postpaid.

In reading the other two of the great American war books—Mr. Gerard's and Mr. Morgenthau's—in comparison with this very rich and precious record of one of the greatest works that any Extraordinary Envoy ever accomplished—one feels that the writers of the first two have done us a great injustice. If Mr. Gerard knew the language of the country to which he was accredited, he does not help us in any way to know it; he very infrequently drops into German; he does not even translate "gemüthlichkeit" for us; and, as for Mr. Morgenthau, "kismet" and "bismillah"—words that every person at all familiar with Turkish uses constantly—he seldom writes, if ever!

Looking at Mr. Brand Whitlock's luxurious pages, we discovered on each of them that he is saturated with the elegant language of the Court of Brussels. It may be remarked here, by the way, that these pages are really luxurious; no book has of late years been so perfectly printed as this. Nevertheless, although Mr. Gerard and Mr. Morgenthau have done great things, too, they do not present them in such a truly elegant manner. If these two ex-Ambassadors have what Mr. Brand Whitlock would call "de rosserie," Mr. Brand Whitlock has what he would also call "un peu de coquetterie." But, after all, this only adds a certain charm to his manner of speaking. To drop into French—it is hard to resist his habit after having read his eight hundred and twelve pages—he has "les defauts de ses qualites."

It is impossible to dip anywhere into these entrancingly, interesting, and sometimes terrible, volumes without being charmed by the personality of the author. He seems the one person, of all people so near the war, who remained normal. One cannot read the records of the two other Envoys without thinking that, at moments, they began to doubt almost everything, except their own power, which was merely the reflection of the essential power of their country, of getting at some time, remote perhaps, into the light. You feel this as you look between their lines. The horrors of the war, the turning upside down of everything, the loss of illusions, the breaking up of twentieth century optimism, and the necessity of facing a new and monstrous psychology in action, make one conjecture that they were very different from this constantly well-poised human being—our Minister to Belgium—standing like Mercury on a heaven-kissing hill, above, and yet not aloof from, the tribulations beneath him. To any one who has been at all near the vortex, this is a source of wonder and admiration.

There is no rage in this book. When Henry van Dyke wrote, we saw that a man could be angry at a white heat and sin not; he saw; he knew; and he called out, with Laertes, "O God, do you see this?" Mr. Brand Whitlock is almost dispassionate in his narrative compared with his compatriots; but he makes every point—never forgetting that he is an artist as well as a human being—against the treachery, the brutality, the arrogance—so ingrained and unconscious as to be almost sublime—of "our dearest foes," who always will be our foes until they have been made to confess that they have been conquered.

Nobody but an Amrican or a Frenchman, and no living diplomatist not an American, could have written a book like this. It is as well "documented" as the most careful delver into historical sources could wish; and yet it is the easiest possible reading.

Mr. Brand Whitlock forces us to see things as they were; and if there is any one among the readers of this review who has been touched by that soft and dangerous tendency to look on the German nation as misled, or to feel that the military heart of Germany is in any way changed from its hopes of domination and its methods of obtaining that domination, let him examine such chapters as "The Story of Louvain," "The Arrest of the Burgomaster," "The Lusitania," "Edith Cavell," "The Night of the Execution," "To Assassinate a Nation's Soul," "Press Gangs," "Calvary," and "Slavery." No more; these are enough. During war, atrocities are always exaggerated, or, at least, there are reasonable suspicions of their exaggeration; but Mr. Brand Whitlock puts himself at once, by his carefulness of methods, above the suspicion of exaggeration. Let us take this quiet statement, which he does not embroider, that, after the fury of the German invasion begun, the infirmaries in Brussels were being made ready for the coming of the nuns who had fallen into the hands of the German brutes, and "whose time had come."

In Brussels, to convict a Belgian of anything the word of a German soldier sufficed; he did not have to give evidence of the fact, much less prove it—he merely had to assert it. It may be that some similar notion accounts for the fact that in the White Book there is no convincing evidence that the Germans were actually fired upon, and, indeed, it seems that no serious effort was made judically to establish the fact. To have a town given over to fire and sword it sufficed simply for a German soldier to cry "Man hat geschossen!" When justification is attempted it seems sufficient to say: "The Belgians fired on us." The fact that in a moment of panic some soldiers cried "Man hat geschossen!" is offered as proof that some one did shoot at them. Three hundred times the White Book contents itself with repeating the unsupported allegation, "They have fired upon us."

It was, of course sufficient for Germany, for "a German soldier said so."

The pages that deal with the murder of Edith Cavell are among the saddest in modern history. The Countess de Belleville, the Princess Marie de Croy, and Philippe Baucq, a Belgian architect, were accused, with others, of "the crime of treason"—the Germans called it—for which Edith Cavell died. Miss Cavell was killed because she was English, and Baucq because it would not have done to reprieve a man and execute a woman for the same offense against German military law. Baucq left a wife and two children, and one of these children was a very brave little girl. Shortly after her father had died she went to a neighbor's and begged that she might be left alone for a while. "I wish to weep for my father," she said, "but I do not like to do it before mamma. I must be brave for her."

It seems hardly possible, after one has closely read Mr. Whitlock's lucid and thrilling narrative of this phase of the German terror, that Miss Cavell ever had the smallest chance of being spared; the charge brought against her and the others accused was that of having conspired to violate the German Military Penal Code, punishing with death those who conduct troops to the enemy. Miss Cavell, it must be remembered, had conducted no troops; she admitted that she gave money to English prisoners as well as to French and Belgian. "They were English," she said, and she was "English and would help her own." Curiously enough, this answer seemed, in the opinion of the judges, to contain a germ of reason. She admitted that she had helped more than 200 prisoners to get over the border into Holland; they were not all English, there were French and Belgian, too. The judges seemed to find this unreasonable. Still there was no evidence that she had conducted soldiers to the enemy. After having been irritated by petty nagging, she declared that the English were not ungrateful; some of them had written from England to thank her. This was at once construed as an offense worthy of death under the Military Penal Code, by a wide stretch of interpretation which no other court in the world would have allowed. It was plain that she had not arranged any method of assisting soldiers to join any army; she had helped many of them—wounded and probably unfit to fight—to get home; it was evidently intended that she should be made the sacrifice, and she was. The Germany military point of view, and not only the German military point of view but the point of view of nearly every German I met, when the news of this outrage reached the outer world, was that the life of one German soldier counted more than that of "any old English nurse."

Mr. Whitlock emphasises what we all ought to know and keep well in mind. Speaking of our conceptions of the principles of law founded on equity, he says:

"In the German mentality these conceptions do not exist. The Germans think in other sequences, they act according to another principle, if it is a principle; the conviction that there is only one right, one privilege, and that it belongs exclusively to Germany, the right, namely, to do whatever they have the physical force to do. These so-called courts, of whose arbitrary and irresponsible and brutal nature I have tried to give some notion, were mere inquisitorial bodies, guided by no principles save that inherent to their own bloody nature; they did as they pleased, and would have scored a Jeffreys as too lenient, a Lynch as too formal, a Spanish auto de fe as too technical, and a tribunal of the French Revolution as soft and sentimental. Before them the accused had literally no rights, he could not even as a right present a defense, and if he was permitted to speak in his own behalf it was only as a general and liberal favor.

Let us remember that these words are written not by an advocate pleading for his own case, not in the heat and fervor of unrestrained anger, not by an impassioned pleader, but by an official of the United States, weighing every word and setting down nothing but the clear, cold truth. Mr. Whitlock's description of the end of this heroic woman deserves a place as a classic in our literature. If that good old habit still prevailed of putting into reading books for schools pieces of fine literature which make for the propaganda of patriotism and the hatred of all that is base, these pages ought to be in the hands of every American child that can read, as was in our youth a description of the sojourn of Marie Antoinette in the temple, not as a lesson in hatred, but as a warning forever. "Patriotism," Miss Cavell said just before her death, "is not enough; there must be forgiveness." A sad passage is that in the letter which she wrote to her nurses, when she speaks of the danger of gossip. "Not only were happiness and reputation destroyed by idleness, but life itself." She wrote in her copy of the "Imitation of Christ:" "It is no small prudence to keep silence in an evil time." It was a restrained admission, hardly even a reproach, that careless tongues had helped to betray her.

It is a relief to turn to Mr. Whitlock's description of the luncheon which Cardinal Mercier gave, not forgetting the duties of hospitality even in those troubled times, to the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Tacci, who was about to depart for Rome without having received, owing to everybody's preoccupation, the farewell attentions which all retiring diplomatists have a right to expect. Brand Whitlock admired the "Nonce." He does not join in that outcry largely fomented by the German propaganda which wanted to give the idea that the Pope was against the Allies. Our Minister to Belgium saw how delicately Mgr. Tacci gave assistance and support to Cardinal Mercier at very opportunity. The Cardinal's palace had greatly suffered from the German shot and shell; nevertheless, with a rather whimsical smile, its master received the diplomats of the Allies at his frugal table.

Writing of Cardinal Mercier, Mr. Whitlock says:

"He looked somewhat older, and his hair seemed somewhat grayer than when I had seen him last, though that may have been of my own imagining, for despite a recent arduous journey to Rome, and an illness while there, he was hale and strong. I had not seen him for months; the journey to Rome had been fatiguing at best, and for him, in the circumstances of war, what with the everlasting question of "passierscheins," the reluctance of the Germans to have him go, his heroic struggle with von Bissing, and the extreme delicacy of his position, it had been doubly so. He had endured much, and had before him in that dark and unknown future much still to endure. The Germans were always tempted to arrest him, and the German newspapers insulted him continually with coarse caricatures, but nothing ever daunted this splendid patriot and real shepherd of his people.

The Nonce arrived that day accompanied by his auditeur, and he in his violet and the Cardinal in his flaming scarlet made a picture better than any Vibert ever painted, though since Vibert could not paint very well that is not saying all that I should like to say about the impression I had of the two prelates.

There is no time in this review to stop and dispute with Brand Whitlock on the question of Vibert's ecclesiastical colors. In fact, one of the minor interests of this book is that, after a long strain of tense emotion which dwarts all the smaller things of life, the author suddenly flashes a red flag in the face of some of our cherished prejudices against or in favor of these minor things.

In speaking of the various Kings he had met in Europe, Mr. Roosevelt often said: "I like King Haakon of Norway because he is just the kind of man I should want to have near my house at Oyster Bay." Every-

(Continued on Page 16)

Correspondence

Books For Mokanshan

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Would you be good enough to call the attention of such of your readers as visit Mokanshan to the needs of the Library there? It is not unlikely that many such visitors have books for which they no longer care, and which they would be willing to contribute to the Library. The Library Committee would be grateful for gifts of books, but it is feared that people will not think of taking them up unless their attention is called to the matter now, so if you will kindly assist by giving publicity to the matter the committee will be very grateful. Yours very truly,

J. W. CROFOOT.

Shanghai, June 20.

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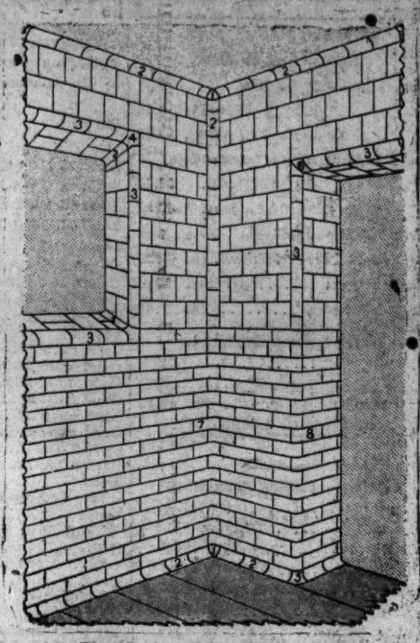

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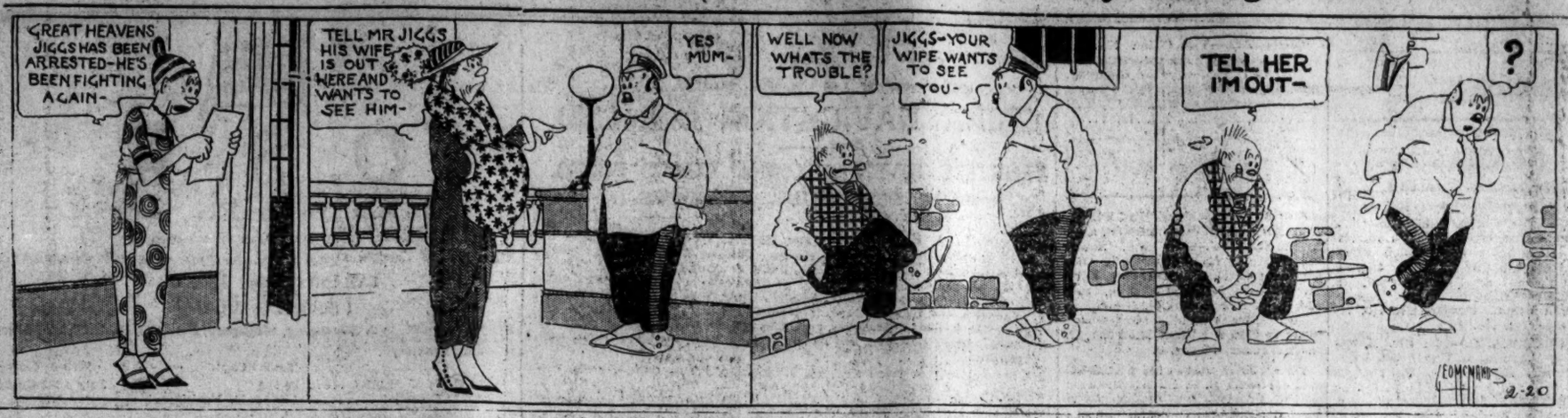
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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Word To The Corpulent

You Don't Have To Be Fat

By Brice Belden, M. D.

It is entirely feasible to reduce excessive weight without employing dangerous drugs. Charlatans offering nostrums for sale for this purpose should be ignored, as what they dispense is either injurious or ineffective.

So anxious are the corpulent to regain normal proportions that they readily fall victims to the guarantees of the quacks, waste a lot of money and time and either get no results or dire ones.

Regulation of the diet is the key to the problem. Most fat people are fat because they have violated the laws of personal hygiene. They have not exercised sufficiently and they have eaten an excess of fats, sugars and starches.

The idea that with increasing age there is a natural tendency to grow stout is a fallacy. If we give our bodies proper care we retain our symmetry and grace. Those people who grow stouter as they grow older are indulging themselves dietetically and permitting their muscles to grow flabby.

Nowadays many people are walking very little and after they have lounged in their automobiles long enough their livers and hearts are partially converted into fat, and they wonder why their breathing is short and why diseases like diabetes make their appearance.

There is still a silly notion that those human museums of pathology are "pictures of health." Their camouflage does not deceive the physician and his blood pressure apparatus.

A rigid anti-fat diet must not be continued too long, as we thrive best upon a mixed diet. But the fats, starches and sugars should be reduced to a minimum.

Eliminate from the diet sweets, bread and butter, top milk, and potatoes, and begin systematic exercise in the open air. These measures alone will suffice in most cases. If they do not it is advisable to consult the physician.

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Happy Adventures In Old Furniture

A Lavender And Old Lace Voice Over The Telephone And The Consequences

(New York Times)

To most people the words "second-hand furniture" conjure up a vision of dreary lodging houses filled with the hand-me-downs of a dozen families. They feel that second-hand furniture is somehow a reflection on the integrity of one's pocketbook; hence not quite respectable. And yet Aladdin's lamp and the magic carpet were undeniably second hand.

I had this conventional viewpoint toward second-hand furniture until an evening last September, when I answered my telephone bell, and a regular lavender-and-old-lace voice greeted me.

"Are you the lady who wishes to purchase a rug?" it asked.

I was not the lady and I should have given a curt if not a crabbed denial, but the plaintive tones subdued me, and I replied mildly that I was not the person she sought.

"I'm sorry," the gentle voice apologised. "I saw from an advertisement in the paper that some one desired to buy a rug. I'm selling my things because my boy wants me to live with him. I will try to get my number if you will hang up your receiver."

I thought quickly. I really did need a rug, though I hadn't advertised for one. As her rug when she described it at my request sounded good, I made an appointment to see it the next day.

In such a fortuitous beginning a mild but profitable mania got going. I bought the rug of the little old lady, and it was a good one. What was more important, the transaction opened for me a world I didn't know existed in New York. It is a world inhabited by everyday people who have learned that there are other ways of outfitting a tastefully, even elegantly, furnished home than by having an unlimited bank account.

Before my purchase of the rug I like many others, looked with longing eyes at the interior decorators' shops and into the windows of high-priced furnishings. Too much of an American to be satisfied with a half-furnished apartment, I had contented myself with things of an inferior quality to square with the accepted idea of a completely furnished home. Now I am acquiring, slowly perhaps, the very things I always desired. With a slightly guilty feeling I dispose of furnishings I have always despised.

The real finds I discovered in my furniture quest lent the fascination to my adventures that the successful seeker always feels, whether searching for a lover rug or a lost continent. A single find is compensation for a few days of unavailing search. I shall not forget the exquisite consol table I bought in a real Knickerbocker home, or the quaint pieces of old Brittany ware I picked up in a most improbable apartment; or a wonderfully bound set of Thackeray with leaves yet uncut.

Not the least part of the fascination is the number of interesting and amusing people one meets. While it is true that disagreeable individuals as well as downright fakers are sometimes encountered, one grows expert in detecting them.

I had to cut my eye teeth. Early in my search I ran upon what appeared a most promising find. A woman wished to dispose of what were presumed to be choice pieces both modern and antique. At a reasonable hour in the morning I found the place, which looked forbidding, but I entered the dirty hallway, and, after mounting two flights of dusty stairs, knocked at the door. The knock was answered by an unmistakable specimen of the genus "nut." Looking at me intently, she said with studied impulsiveness:

"I'm so glad you came. I feel sure our auras are correlated."

I stammered something about furniture. She caught me up at once.

"Yes, I felt at once that you wanted to buy my things. I want you to have them. I should suffer real pain if a person whose spirit was antagonistic should buy them."

She was so queer, with pathetic curl papers bobbing about on a bony forehead, that I hoped for something unusual. By the end of her speech we were in a combination living and dining-room, and I saw the choice pieces. There was a dresser, undoubtedly old, though not antique, belonging to the jigsaw period of black walnut furniture, and other things in keeping. Everything was impossible. I escaped without further parley. My aura grew fainter as I neared the door, and any affinity between her aura and mine had evaporated by the time I reached the outer hall.

A place from which one has a hard time escaping is an apartment in the grasp of a woman agent, disposing of furniture for the owners. These proxy owners are usually women after a bit of extra money. On the lookout always for a fair prospect, they propose to the owner to sell his furniture on a commission with a minimum amount stipulated. People who must leave the city hurriedly find these agents useful. The only trouble from the standpoint of the buyer is that the agents are usually sales experts who believe in militant methods if plain talk does not net sales.

At an apartment in charge of such an agent I saw an extremely good type of oriental rug. I was sure it was only 9x12 feet. I needed a 12x15 rug. The woman promptly swore it was a 12x15. She said that she had a 9x12 rug herself and that it was much smaller. She paced it off to prove her point.

"I am right," she called.

As eye measurements are treacherous I always carry a tape line, and while she measured one side I measured the other. It came to twelve feet. I showed her my measurement. But she was not beaten. She merely remarked that it was the largest 9 by 12 she ever saw.

If these proxy owners conducted their novel business fairly it would be both profitable to them and useful to the people for whom they act, but they frequently collect from each end of the transaction.

The best places to buy second-hand furniture are apartments or houses where real family life has existed, where the people have a good reason for disposing of their furniture, and where all the surroundings indicate a knowledge of tasteful things and a liking for them. In almost every household one is apt to find several things that are really good.

WILLY ELIZABETH LYLES.

What Causes Fainting

By Brice Belden, M. D.

A faint is a state of suspended animation associated with a lessening of the blood supply to the brain, and attended by unconsciousness, due to sudden enfeeblement of the action of the heart.

Fainting may be caused by excessive emotional excitement, pain, indigestion, exhaustion, vitiated air, hemorrhage, and heart affections of either organic or functional character. Members of certain families seem predisposed to faint very easily but they are usually victims of well-meant but deplorable suggestion and of example. [illegible] may last from a few minutes to an hour or more. During this stage the pulse is very [illegible] respirations shallow, and often the breathing seems almost to cease.

Fainting is a condition of common occurrence and is usually not of serious import. It must be distinguished from shock, in which the patient is more or less conscious and has been subjected to some injury.

In treating a person who has fainted, place in a recumbent position with the head low. If expedient, place the patient in such a positon that the head will be lower than the body, as this will favor the flow of blood into the brain, which is temporarily anemic. Loosen tight garments and insure a supply of fresh air.

It is not usually necessary to employ ammonia inhalations, but if nature does not promptly assert herself after the application of the simple measures suggested such inhalations may be administered by moistening a handkerchief with ammonia and holding it near the face. If held too close it may irritate the air passages or the skin of the face. The greatest care must also be taken to avoid dropping any in the eyes of the patient.

Friction may be applied to the limbs and alcoholic solutions may be employed with which to bathe the head and face, but water should not be dashed in the face nor other rough methods practised.

In prolonged or otherwise serious faints the injection of stimulants may be required on the part of the physician, especially in those cases associated with heart disease. A mustard plasted over the heart and artificial respiration are other measures sometimes resorted to.

When the patient has been resorted he should rest until the heart action and circulation are normal.

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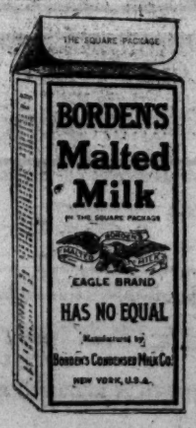

1. Keep it cool and out-of-doors as much as possible.
2. Give it plenty of boiled water.
3. Make its food light. You, youself, don't eat as much heavy meat in summer as in winter. Lighten your baby's diet.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** 2,671, tons Captain Smith, will leave on **Tuesday, June 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru,** Capt. S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, June 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung,** Captain W. McIlwains, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Nagivation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, June 25,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. Fo Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fengyang Maru,** Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, June 25,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo,** 2,664, tons Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, June 26,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo,** 3,770 tons, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Friday, June 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, June 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru,** Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday June 27,** at about 12 o'clock mid night. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday June 24,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan,** Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave or **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

Ningpo:—The China Navigation Co.'s **Steamer Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Stott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, June 25,** at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & Swire,** Agents., French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang** Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Wednesday, June 25,** at daylight For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bu. direct for the above ports on **Thursday, June 26,** at daylight. Fo Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chiefu Maru,** Captain S. Yamaue, will b despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsz poo Wharf on **June 26,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOO CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **July 2,** a ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day For Freight and Passage, please t **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 24,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Kungping,** Captain J. B. Howli, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. **Tungwah,** Captain Newbery, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Pakhoi,** Captain W. G. Cowan, will leave on **Wednesday June 25,** at daylight For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming,** Captain MacKenene, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow,** Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on **Thursday, June 26,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Chin Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, June 26,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, July 2,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Pssage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse,** Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Saturday, June 28,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Korea Maru,** 20,000 tons, Captain T. Ota, will be despatched on **Saturday, June 28.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Cutom jetty at 4 p.m. Customs Clock. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Altai Maru,** Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **July 27.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	27 —	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	27 —	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	28 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	5 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July	5 —	San Francisco	Kaiyei Maru	Jap.	D. & Co.
July	8 —	New York	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
July	10 —	Seattle	West Munham	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	12 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	13 —	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	15 —	San Francisco	Cardareta	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	15 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	15 —	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	19 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	24 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	25 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	2 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	7 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	9 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	15 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	22 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	— —	San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept.	14 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June	24 —	Kobe and Yokihama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	25 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	27 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	27 —	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Junt	27 —	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	28 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	2 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	4 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	5 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	8 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
———	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	26 —	London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June	30 —	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	— —	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	— —	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July	3 —	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	3 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	3 —	London	Jason	Br.	B. & S.
July	17 —	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July	23 —	Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	24 —	London	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July	30 —	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	— —	London	Kansas	Am.	J.M. & Co.
July	— —	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	7 —	London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June	24 5.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	24 —	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	24 11.00*	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	25 5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June	25 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
June	25 —	Foochow	Hacan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	25 D.L.	Amoy and Swatow	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	27 —	Manila and Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	28 —	Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	26 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June	24 3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	24, 8.00*	Dairen & Tsingtau	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June	25 —	Newchwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	25 D.L.	Newchwang	Pakhoi	Br.	B. & S.
June	25 —	Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	26 D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	26 —	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	26 10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June	27 10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	27 3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
June	28 D.L.	Tsingtou	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
June	28 noon	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June	24 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	24 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	24 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June	24 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangtan	Br.	B. & S.
June	25 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June	25 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	25 M.N.	Mankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	26 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	26 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	27 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	27 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	27 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June	29 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
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For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. **Woosung, Luenyi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Taifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For **NINGPO.**—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMAZON MARU	18,000		July 28	July 30
ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami,		August

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi,	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CHICAGO MARU	12,000	S. Yamane,	June 25	June 26

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	June 30	July 2

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	June 30	July 2

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	*S.S. West Sequana	June 20
*S.S. West Sequana	July 15	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	*S.S. West Conab	July —
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. —	S.S. Colombia	July 26
		S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23

*Cargo only

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June 20

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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	June 28, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

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VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	
May	12 —	San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.	
May	15 —	Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	22 —	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co
May	23 —	San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	29 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
June	9 —		Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
June	11 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
June	16 —		Seikai Maru 2	Jap.	
June	17 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
June	18 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	18 —	Japan	Nichiyei Maru	Jap.	
June	19 —	Japan	Toho Maru	Jap.	
June	19 —	Japan	Tenju Maru	Jap.	
June	20 —		Meinan	Am.	Socony.
June	20 —	Chinwangtao	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	20 —		C. of Pland	Br.	S.T. & Co.
June	20 —	Chinwangtao	Hwahkun		
June	20 —	Cruise	Liushing	Chi.	Customs
June	21 —	River ports	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	21 —	River ports	Sansei Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
June	21 —	River ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	21 —	Japan	Kenkyu Maru	Jap.	
June	21 —	Japan	Taito Maru	Jap.	
June	21 —	Hongkong	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	21 —	Tientsin, ports	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	21 —	Japan	Toyama Maru	Jap.	
June	21 —	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	21 —		Sorotov		
June	21 —	Hongkong	Feiching	Br.	B. & S.
June	22 —	Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co
June	22 —	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June	22 —	Japan	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
June	22 —	Japan	Ryufuku Maru	Jap.	
June	22 —	Newchwang	Shawshing	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
June	22 —	Amoy	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	22 —	River Ports	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
June	22 —	River Ports	Siangtan	Br.	B. & S.
June	22 —	River Ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	23 —	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
June	23 —	Tientsin, Ports	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	23 —		Vulganus		
June	23 —	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	23 —	Japan	Toeki Maru	Jap.	
June	23 —	Japan	Koyei Maru	Jap.	
June	23 —	Chinwangtao	Yohiko Maru	Jap.	S. Yoko
June	23 —	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June	23 —	Hongkong	Pakwoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	23 —	Hongkong	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
June	23 —	Marseilles, ports	Nera	Fr.	M.M.
June	23 —	Liverpool, ports	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
June	23 —	Tientsin, Ports	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	23 —	Amoy	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	23 —	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
June	23 —	River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

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*S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

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FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	7th
S.S. "CHINA"	AUGUST	31st

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EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Sekine,	June 30
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	July 7

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	June 27
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. J. Nakajima,	July 4
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Taniguchi,	July 8

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	June 25
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	June 28
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	July 2
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	July 5

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	June 27
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	July 13

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidza,	July 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 28
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20

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CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53	
24 00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45	
19.35			524	arr. Mukden dep.			

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	16 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	16.31	15.20	12.45
13.02	16.30	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220		2			8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		dep.	Yenchowfu dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	3.39	0.02	12 38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchrag dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	9.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420		2			10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38	523	dep.	Pengpu dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.09	681	arr.	Pukow dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line							
13.10	4.19	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.03	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Lincheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.48	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. E. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. E. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Irish Plea For Freedom As Presented At Paris

Its Case Is Based On Tenth Point Of League Of Nations Covenant, British Rule Assailed

Paris, April 20. (Correspondence).—Here are the claims of the "Provisional Government of the Irish Republic" to the right to participate in the Peace Conference and to join the League of Nations as free and independent, laid before the conference in the form of a memorial presented to Premier Clemenceau by Sean T. O'Ceallaigh, the Sinn Fein delegate of the "Republic" in Paris.

"Ireland is a nation which has exercised the right of self-determination in harmony with the principles formulated by President Wilson and accepted by the belligerents as the only 'sure foundation for a world peace,' reads the memorial. "It is not only in the past that Ireland, generation after generation, has striven by force of arms as well as by all pacific means to regain her national freedom. At the general election last December the issue, and the only issue, placed before the Irish people was the independence of their country, and by a majority of more than three to one the representatives elected by the constitutional machinery of the ballot box were pledged to the abolition of English rule in Ireland.

"In none of the small nationalities with which the Peace Conference has hitherto occupied itself is the unanimity of the people so great; in none has the national desire for freedom been asserted so unmistakably and with so much emphasis.

"Following upon the general election, an Irish National Assembly has met; an Irish republic has been constituted and proclaimed to the world a President has been appointed and with him Ministers to direct different departments of state; a program of domestic policy has been issued, and an appeal has been addressed to the nations of the world to recognise the free Irish State that has thus been recalled to life.

"But while the national will has been declared and the mechanism of free government is ready the former is being stifled and the latter paralysed by England's ruthless exercise of military power. The President is a fugitive; the Irish Parliament is forced to conduct its business in secret; the most elementary civil rights are abrogated, courts-martial are sitting at every center, and the jails are filled with prisoners, victims of every brutality and indignity, whose only offense is that they have sought the freedom of their native land. It is in these circumstances that the Irish nation, through me, addresses the Peace Conference.

Irish Rights Asserted

"Ireland manifestly comes within the scope of the principles that have been indorsed by civilised nations, and it is for the application of these principles that the Peace Conference is now sitting. Ireland is weak; England is strong. Ireland in every possible way has asserted her right to freedom, which England, by sheer militarism, is intent now as always in the past to destroy. It is only by the exercise of tyrannical power that Ireland's right to freedom can be denied. It is to the great principle of national freedom, represented in the Peace Conference, that Ireland, exhausted by the cruelties of English rule, her population annihilated by one-half within living memory, her industries destroyed, her natural resources wasted, her civil liberties ended, her chosen leaders proscribed and treated as felons, now makes her appeal.

"Article X. of the draft covenant of the League of Nations is framed to secure national independence against aggression of an external power. Its terms are as follows:

"'The high contracting Powers undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the league. In case of any such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.'

"Ireland, as a nation that has declared its independence and is pledged to the principles of freedom, justice and peace, desires to subscribe to the covenant of the league and to claim as against England the protection of Article X. I submit to the conference with profound respect that Ireland's claim is clear and cannot with any shadow of justice be refused. Should it be rejected the consequences would be as follows:

"1.—Ireland henceforth must rely for her deliverance wholly upon her own efforts. No such rule has been laid down with regard to any other of the smaller nationalities whose emancipation has been made the care of the conference.

"2—Nations which never have denied the right of Ireland to freedom will deprive themselves for the future of the power of countenancing her claim, and will in consequence be bound, for the first time in history, to leave her unaided to her own resources as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

"3—Article X. will impose upon all nations, as a condition of membership of the league, the obligation to guarantee to Great Britain a title to the possession of Ireland and the dominion over the Irish people.

British Rule Protested

"Against the imposition of such slavery upon Ireland, and especially against the giving of such a guarantee of title of Great Britain, I enter on behalf of the people of Ireland, in whose name I have the honor to speak the most emphatic protest. Great Britain's title to Ireland rests solely upon 'the military power of a nation to determine the fortunes of a people over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force.' The contined guarantee of such a title against the declared protest of Ireland would constitute a definite denial of 'the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether strong or weak,' and without the acceptance of that principle 'no part of the structure of international justice can stand.'

"The guarantee of such a title would be subversive of 'the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organised opinion of mankind.' The guarantee of such a title would constitute recognition of the right of the strong to serve its own material interest and advantage through the exercise of its exterior influence and mastery.' The guarantee of such a title would give Great Britain a warrant to make a nation weaker than herself 'subject to her purposes and interests.' It would confirm the claim of Great Britain to rule and dominate the people of Ireland 'even in their own internal affairs by arbitrary and irresponsible force.' Any guarantee, under Article X. of territorial integrity and political independence as affecting Ireland, can rightly endure only to the benefit of the people of Ireland themselves.

"In the name therefore of the people of Ireland, I ask that the Irish nation may be invited to give their adhesion to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and that membership of the league—a membership available under Article VII. even to colonies who have freely and legislatively subscribed to the supremacy of the English Imperial Parliament—shall not be denied to the government of a free, independent Irish Republic."

Siccawei Weather Report

22.—Unsettled weather; after one or two hours of sunshine between 6 and 9 a.m. the weather becomes again gloomy and showery when a new depression approaches our regions at the rear of the previous one which in progressing across Japan. Low pressures systems all along the coast of China.

23.—Gloomy, misty, and rainy wether. Breezes keeping to ESE.

Monday, June 23, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.61	29.66
Variation for 24 hrs.	0.00	0.00
Variation for 12 hrs.	-0.02	+0.02
Wind—Direction	ENE	E
Wind—Miles per hour	18.0	12.4
Temperature (Fahr.)	69°1	71°6
Humidity	93	96
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10
Rainfall, inches	0.84	0.32

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Amoy and Swatow	Chinkiang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Foochow	Haean	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan, via Kobe	Nora	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan & America	Omi Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Hankow	Suiwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom, via Suez	Idomenus	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hangsang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Hangsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vstock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo	Haenning	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Thursday, June 26.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan & America	Fushimi M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan & America, via N'saki	Fushimi M.	..	..	..	..	16.00	15.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, June 27.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Japan	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Manila direct	E. of Russia	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	Kasuga Maru	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Japan & America, via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	10.00	9.30
Saturday, June 28.							
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	10.30	10.00

† Parcels only.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous nigha'a train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	——		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	——		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
I C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B I I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. Cruiser
O D W	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
O D	May 24		Teal	Br. gun-boat
Y. P. D. W.	May 24		Samar	Am. gun-boat
Y P D	June 2		Comdr. Behring	Rus. gun-boat
2 C	June 12		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
M. M. B.	June 12		D. Estrees	Fr. Cruiser
A'C'U'W	June 18		Carlisle	Br. Cruiser
8 p	June 18		Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
2 C	June 18		General Alava	Am. gun-boat
1 C	June 19		New Orleans	Am. cruiser
8 p.	June 19		Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
——	June 19		Quiros	Am. gun-boat

Shipping Items

The M.M. s.s. Batavia, with mails, left Marseilles for Shanghai on Friday, June 20.

The M.M. s.s. Ander Leben, with mails, will leave Marseilles for Shanghai and Japan tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kwangse left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Cefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki M. arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday and will sail for the same port via Tsingtau this morning at eight o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera is expected to arrive at Hongkong from Bombay today and will sail for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwhta will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Isthmian Steamship Lines s.s. Howick Hall, from New York via Panama, left Kobe for Moji and Shanghai on Saturday morning and is expected to arrive here this evening or tomorrow morning.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow and is due at Woosung early Saturday morning. The Korea sails for San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the same evening and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at four o'clock.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia, from Vancouver, is due at Woosung on Friday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Emperss of Japan, from Hongkong, is due at Woosung on Saturday and will sail for Vancouver the same afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tydeus arrived in Shanghai from Liverpool and ports yesterday afternoon.

The Chinese cruiser Haiyung arrived in port yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Nera, with French mails of May 13, arrived in Shanghai from Marseilles and ports yesterday morning and will sail for Kobe and Yokohama this evening at six o'clock. The tender with passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty at five o'clock.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$620 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	
North China	$437½
Union of Canton	Tls. 220
Yangtsze	Hk. 180 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$250 Tls. 22 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$141
Hongkong Fire	$328 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$152
Indo-China Prof	
"Shell"	190/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 36
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Taub	$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$149 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 137 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$90 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 60
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 60
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 280 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 80 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 200 B.
Oriental	Tls. 95 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 197 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 34 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$158 B.
Green Island	$8 B.
Langkats	Tls. 19 CNI B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 107½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5 B.
Weeks	$11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 *
Buts	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13½
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ S.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 9 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.70 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.70 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80 S.
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
ulty Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls 23
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 73 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 155 B.

S. Sellers Sa. Sales B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. Central 398

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16 18	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehrah dep.	8.46	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehrah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU — KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. — ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.M.S. E. of Japan June 28
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru June 28
For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera ..July 3
For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 24

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per R.M.S. E. of Russia ..June 27
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....June 27
From India, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera June 28

New System Of Voting Is Success In Scotland

First Test Of Proportional Representation Refutes Arguments Of Its Critics, London Times Declares

London, May 15.—In the recent Scottish local elections proportional representation has been tried on a larger scale than ever before, says The London Times, and the election has been an undoubted success. The only criticism, says The Times, has come from one or two defeated candidates, who could not see any good in a system that worked against them, and from a few who thought the election districts were too large. The Times continues:

"Passing from these criticisms, it is to be observed in the first place, that any lingering doubt as to the practicability of proportional representation on the system of the single transferable vote must be set at rest. The new act had set up education authorities for every county and for the "scheduled burghs"—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leith, Dundee and Aberdeen—thus, except in urban areas, largely increasing the size of the districts by which the authorities are elected. Every burgh and nearly every county was subdivided into electoral areas or constituencies, returning, in some cases, as many as nine or ten, and in others as few as three members. Each county and borough had a separate returning officer, who was, as a rule, responsible for several constituencies and for the conduct of several elections. Without exception, the returning officers found that the regulation for counting the votes, which certain members of the House of Commons denounced last year as a Chinese puzzle, worked with perfect smoothness.

Although both returning officers and electors were all new to their work, there was nowhere any hitch. The returning officer for Glasgow counted in one day no fewer than 124,000 votes, spread over seven electoral divisions of the city, each of which had to have a separate count. A single constituency of 250,000 voters could easily have been counted in the same time. A similar story of clockwork efficiency comes from every center.

The ordinary citizens, men and women, rose to the occasion. They were required to vote by putting the figure 1 against the candidate they liked best and, in addition, they were asked to express as many preferences as they wished by putting the figures 2, 3, 4 and so on against the names of other candidates in the order of their choice. Not a difficult task—as the advocates of P. R. have always maintained—but it involved, no doubt, a complete change in the accustomed method of voting. The gloomy prophecies as to the number of spoiled papers have been falsified by the result. The best record is, perhaps, that of Perth, where the local Rotary Club accepted as one of its privileges the task of instructing electors. The number of spoiled papers from all causes there was sixty-nine out of a total of 6,054, or 1.1 percent. In Glasgow there were 2,570 papers spoiled from all causes out of a total of 124,107, a little more than 2 percent. In Edinburgh 486 out of 24,747, or, again, 2 percent. In some places it was higher—for example, in Buteshire and in Sutherland nearly 3 percent.

The results of the elections, as shown by the official "result sheets" on which the process of counting and transferring votes are recorded, also demonstrate the intelligent purpose with which preferences were marked. Preferences were not—as opponents of the system prophesied—marked at random. Electors marked the candidates of their own parties in the order of their preferences. Thus, in Glasgow, the Rev. Canon O'Brien (Catholic) had 4,112 surplus votes; of these, 4,029 went over to a second Catholic candidate, Quin. In the Clydebank Division of Dumbarton, Miss Iae, a Labor candidate, had 207 surplus votes; of these 191 went over to Frazer, another candidate of the same ticket. Moreover where candidates were not standing as a group, or at best formed part of some very loose organisation, the indication of reasoned purpose behind the expression of preferences was equally clear. In Dundee a candidate classed as "no party" has 187 surplus votes; of these 144 fell to other candidates also classified as "no party," the reason being that the policies of these candidates had much in common.

The elections established more than the efficiency of the electoral machinery of the single transferable vote; they also fulfilled the promise of fair representation to all parties. As an example we may examine one division of Glasgow—Govam, Tradeston and Pollok. There were nine seats, eighteen candidates, 25,542 valid votes, and the quota (the number which assured the election of a representative), was 2,558. The aggregate Catholic vote was 6,204, or two quotas and 1,008 votes; they secured two representatives. The Labor vote was 2,362, or a little less than a full quota. The Catholic surplus assisted this group and Labor succeeded in securing one representative. The Co-operators polled 1,418 votes, considerably less than a quota, and they failed to return a representative. The other nine candidates were either unorganised or loosely organised, and represented what may be called progressive middle and non-Catholic opinion. They polled 15,588 votes, or six quotas and 240 votes, and this group secured six representatives. The representation of those who voted could not possibly be more fair.

Airships Capable Of Lifting 200 Tons Believed Possible

Giant Cruisers Of 20,000 Mile Radius That Can Remain Three Weeks In Air, Declared Feasible

Washington, May 18.—Giant all-metal airships capable of cruising 20,000 miles and remaining in the air for three weeks will appear within a few years, according to a statement issued by the United States Army air service today. The object of the statement is to urge immediate establishment of municipal landing fields suitable for large airships.

"We reasonably may expect in the near future," the statement says, "to have transcontinental airships in the United States capable of carrying nearly 200 tons of useful load. Obviously it will be such airships that will transport the first-class mail and some passengers. Airplanes will not be displaced by these mammoth ships. The natural employment of the 'planes in great number will be the local distribution of mail in all directions from the main airship stops across the continent."

The statement declares the American public is lacking in proper understanding of the development of dirigibles in England and Germany. It also states that the British will inaugurate a regular airship service to Paris, Rome and Canada this year.

Capacity Grows With Size

"Airships having a gas capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet are now successfully flying in Europe," says the statement. "Such ships have a gross lift of sixty tons and a useful lift of about twenty tons available for fuel, passengers and merchandise. There is a fundamental physical principle involved which assures far greater carrying efficiency in the future development. As the size increases it is found that the lift becomes materially larger. Furthermore, the length and diameter of the 10,000,000 ship will be only 1.7 times greater than the existing 2,000,000 ship with which it is compared. For the same fundamental reason the engine power increases much less rapidly than the volume and life.

"Now that 2,000,000 size airships have proved satisfactory, the British are designing 1920 models of greater capacity and constructing shelters suitable for the accommodation of probable sizes five years hence.

"Do not be surprised within the present year to learn of the British nation inaugurating regular airship mail service to Paris, Rome and Canada. The vast expanse of the United States seems exceptionally favorable for the establishment of similar air routes, including service to Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and Panama.

Landing Places Required

"Large, expensive buildings to completely house great airships are not required for each landing field. The need is simply a fairly level, clear space about one mile square, having in the center a mooring mast.

"We may reasonably expect in the near future to have transcontinental airships in the United States capable of carrying nearly 200 tons of useful load. Obviously it will be such airships that will transport the first class mail and some passengers. Airplanes will not be displaced by these mammoth ships—the natural employment of the 'planes in great number will be the local distribution of mail in all directions from the main airship stops across the continent.

"The fire risk which heretofore has menaced all hydrogen filled airships will be eliminated in the future by using helium, which is not inflammable."

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C.I.M. FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATED IN CHEFOO

(China Press Correspondence)

Chefoo, June 18.—June 15 is Foundation Day of the China Inland Mission Schools, and the anniversary is observed as a holiday. This year as the date fell upon a Sunday the celebrations were postponed till Tuesday. The annual boat races were held on the previous Monday afternoon and they proved, as they have always done, a great attraction. It was a pretty sight to see the numerous small boats crowded with visitors pulling to and from the launch which was anchored in front of the Boys' School about 4:30.

The Junior Boys race, as it was called, was a close one and was splendidly won by "Leander." Next was the race between two crews of girls. This also was finely contested though the start made by "Hero" at the commencement was never pulled up by "Leander." The last of three races and the longest was, without the shadow of a doubt, the best. This was between the senior boys of the School Boat Club. From the start it was evenly fought out, every inch being hotly contested. Half way through the losing crew gained and forged ahead, but "Hero" put on a spurt, and with a supreme effort got home and secured the verdict. It was a grand race right up to the finish. The sea was beautifully calm after the heavy rains and this may have accounted for the good pulling.

The Foundation Day program always consists of a cricket match, usually between the faculty and the students, but this year the former were unable to raise an eleven. The match therefore was between the students whose homes are north and south of Chefoo, respectively. But it was somewhat disappointing. First of all the South got out for a paltry total of 36 runs and then the North could only pile up 23. It looked as though both sets of players were suffering from nerves.

Following the cricket there was the Thanksgiving Service in the school-room. This was conducted by Dr. Judd, an "Old Boy" of the school. His address mainly consisted of the early history of the schools, upon which he was able to speak from experience as he was one of the first pupils. Incidentally it was mentioned that yesterday's anniversary constitued the fortieth year of the China Inland Mission commencing work in Chefoo.

Tea under the trees at 3:30 was evidently a popular item of the program to judge by the numerous friends and parents who were there. This was followed by the tennis. There were three mixed sets between girls and boys and some excellent play was witnessed. Then came the two matches between first, the past and present girls, in which the past lost to the present, and, second, between the past and present boys, in which the "Old Boys" won back the laurels wrested from them last year. During the afternoon Mrs. J. Hayes presented the cups to the successful crews of the previous afternoon.

The *piece de resistance* of the celebrations is the concert, always most enjoyable as it is held in the open air. This year the high standard was well maintained. Deserved encores were given to Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Malcolm and Miss Copp for their beautiful singing and the novel item of two boys singing a duet was most enthusiastically encored. Readings and pianoforte solos made up the remainder of an unusually fine program. The whole proceedings wound up with the singing of the doxology.

Koonshing Towed Into Port

On Monday afternoon the s.s. Kingsing towed into the harbor the s.s. Koonshing. The latter vessel had broken her shaft. It is said that she is emptying her cargo in readiness to be towed to Shanghai.

A sample of asphaltum roading is being laid and a Chinese engineer has been brought up by the International Committee for the purpose of getting it done properly. It was agreed at the annual meeting of the International Committee that a sample of concrete and asphaltum roading should be constructed in order to see which would stand the wear and tear of the local traffic the best. When the Committee are in a position to decide, the macadamised roads are to be discarded.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE;

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

Mr. Whitlock's Great Story Of Belgium In War

(Continued from Page 12)

body who knew the Marquis de Villalobar in Washington must have felt the quiet nobility of his nature and that cheerful habit so characteristic of Spaniards of his class, of doing difficult things with a certain gayety. The best compliment that Mr. Whitlock can pay to his constant friend, this fortunate Spanish Minister, is, "I should like to have him as a country neighbor."

Only the other day her Imperial Majesty of Russia, the Empress Marie, sent warm thanks for the gift of seven pounds of sugar; and here we have the record of the unhappy Carlotta, for a short time Empress of Mexico, appealing to the German authorities for a little white bread; she could not eat the gray compound rationed to her.

Every now and then in this narrative there are patches of life, of color, when the strain of a horror becomes too great; they serve the purpose of the knocking of the door in "Macbeth." We have a picture of a "little tragedy." Everybody that knows Belgium, especially Brussels, remembers "those dainty confections of the pastry cook's art—the Madelaines, the petits fours, babas au rhum, tartelettes aux fruits, cornets a la creme—what delights! And then those delicate and delicious buns, or muffins, or scones, la brioche! We were taught in school that Marie Antoinette, when told that the people had no bread, said: 'Well, let them eat cake,' and the remark, as quoted, has done her memory much evil. As a matter of fact, however, she said no such thing; what she said was: 'Qu'ils mangent de la brioche.' It makes all the difference in the world."

Of course she said "no such thing," and it is very doubtful that even any of the Mesdames, daughters of Louis XV., stupid as they were, ever said anything so utterly foolish. It was evidently a bit of cynicism invented by some Radical wit of the French Revolution.

But this is an unpardonable digression on the part of a reviewer. After this gleam of almost frivolous light, we pass into darkness again. We come to the monstrous crime of the deportation, which was supposed by the German despots to be the most effective way of destroying the life of the nation; the State was gone, they believed, but the nation remained; a pleasant little trick, too, was that of trying to array the Flemish and the Walloons against each other; to have these two brothers begin to tear the noble heart of the Lion of Flanders from his palpitating body. "The slave drive at Brussels began on January 20, 1917!"

We cannot note the facts presented so graphically in the chapters devoted to this atrocious wrong with calmness. No modern nation on the face of the earth, except Turkey in its dealings with the Armenians, could have been capable of it; but here it is, uncolored, unexaggerated—the deliberate attempt of an organised tyranny to destroy, not only the courage but the souls of a people. How modestly and clearly the Minister writes of his saving of Brusse's from the "great hordes!" And Villalobar shares the glory.

Brand Whitlock has restored the art of writing memoirs, and God gave him a subject to which that of Saint Simon and old Versailles, with its echoes of royal wars, seems like a pale pastel, and the Fronds of Cardinal de Retz only a mock battle-ground.

Not far from Mr. Whitlock's beloved town of Antwerp, over the border, in Holland, there is a little church, dating from the twelfth century. In older days the cure, who loved his church, invariably pointed out a small wooden statue of a virgin martyr, sculptured in the Middle Ages. She had blood on her robe, and she carried her head under her arm. "Ah," the cure exclaimed, admiringly, "she looks so coquettish! But she was a martyr all the same!" It seems shocking to say it but there are moments in these pages when one looks, not irreverently, at Mr. Whitlock's pictures, and is almost inclined to echo the exclamation of the good pastor of Venraai.

This is a book that will live—a book that fathers will hand down to their sons, and their sons to their grandsons; it is history and history written with a richness, a color, a vitality and a truth which time and changes in public opinion can never make less valuable.

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S GARDEN
Bubbling Well Road
TONIGHT
Open Air Cinema Show
GEORGE TAWCETT
in
"THE FRAME-UP"
Five Parts Drama
Pathe's Gazette and Other New Films

Victoria Theatre
SHOWING ON
Tuesday, June 24th
ANNA HELD
in
"Madame La Presidente"
A Comedy In Five Parts
On Friday, 27th
A Remarkable Special Production
MARY GARDEN
in
"The Splendid Sinner"
Seven Parts

Amusements

Olympic Theatre
An all
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
PROGRAMME
for
June 24th, 25th and 26th
Showing the following
SELECTED CHAPLIN COMEDIES
"THOSE LOVE PANGS"
one reel
"CRUEL, CRUEL LOVE"
one reel
"CHARLIE, THE PERFECT LADY"
two reels
"TAKE MY PICTURE"
one reel
"CHARLIE THE TRAMP"
two reels
Usual Cinema Prices
On Friday, June 27
"WOMAN"

ISIS THEATRE
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
24th, 25th and 26th June
TRIANGLE PROGRAMME
"Susan Rocks The Boat"
5 Parts
Comedy Drama
W. D. Griffiths' Production
also
A TRIANGLE COMEDY
Two Parts
FULL OF LAUGHS

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers on board the M.M. s.s. Nera will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 5 p.m.

Friday, June 27, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbrisk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Saturday, June 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, July 1, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

BALLET
TO BE GIVEN AT
LYCEUM THEATRE
Thursday, June 26th at 9.30 p.m.
Introducing for the first time in Shanghai
DISTINGUISHED RUSSIAN DANCER
HELENE PAVLOVA
(of Petrograd)
Assisted by her partner
WASILIY KRUPIN
Her sister
NADEJDA PAVLOVA
The Italian Opera Singer
Mme. ELVIRA ZANUTTA-RUBINI
Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.

APOLLO THEATRE TUESDAY, JUNE 24th and 25th
PEARL WHITE
The Peerless, Fearless Serial Queen
in a thrilling new serial
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
A tense, thrilling logical story, rivalling in interest the mystery and detective tales of *Edgar Allen Poe* and *A. Conan Doyle*.
Warner Oland as "WU FANG"
Most brilliant impersonation on the screen yet.
Told in 15 Episodes
Episode 1.—"The Ebony Block"
Episode 2.—"The Counter Plot"
Pathe's British Gazette
The Triangle Band led by Mack Sennett
in
"HER CIRCUS KNIGHT"
Oh, it's a scream.
Time and Prices as usual.
Thursday next: The world-famous story
"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"
Read by every lover of good fiction and now filmed for the first time

APOLLO THEATRE
Thursday, June 26th
Shown for the First Time in Shanghai
"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"
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One of the greatest novels in the English language and read by all lovers of good fiction. A classic in literature today.
TOLD IN SEVEN GREAT PARTS
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Good Artistes. Perfect Photography. Great Story.
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